

Cornelius Rufus Nelson,
25 Bouverie Street
Fleet Street

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 658.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1858.

PRICE (UNSTAMPED. 5d.
STAMPED..... 6d.

WEIGH-HOUSE BRANCH SUNDAY,
RAGGED, and DAY SCHOOLS and MISSION,
Darby-street, Rosemary-lane.

TWO SERMONS, in aid of the above Schools, will be preached at the WEIGH-HOUSE CHAPEL, FISH-STREET-HILL, on SUNDAY next, June 13, 1858. That in the Morning, by the Rev. G. B. JOHNSON, Minister of the Chapel; and that in the Evening, by the Rev. E. PAXTON HOOD. Services to commence in the Morning at a Quarter before Eleven, and in the Evening at Half-past Six o'clock.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

A FANCY SALE IN AID OF THE FREE SCHOOLS FOR FOREIGNERS' CHILDREN of all NATIONS. Established by the Society for the Evangelisation of Foreigners in London, will be held to-morrow, THURSDAY, the 10th of June, 1858, in the SCHOOL-ROOM, No. 7, NEW-MAN-STREET, OXFORD-STREET.

These Schools number 140 Children, are in a most efficient condition, and entirely supported by voluntary subscriptions, and the funds raised at the Annual Bazaar. The presence of the Friends of this Society on the days of Sale is most earnestly requested.

JOHN LABOUCHERE, Esq., Treasurer.
G. G. DAUGARS, Hon. Sec.

THE SOCIETY for the RELIEF of AGED and INFIRM PROTESTANT DISSIDENT MINISTERS.

This Society has continued for the space of forty years to render pecuniary assistance to Ministers who have been compelled, by age or infirmity, to retire from public duties, and to afford occasional relief to those who have been laid aside by temporary indisposition. The peculiar sphere of its benevolence is always extending, and demands increasing liberality from the Christian public in its behalf. As a period when much sympathy is awakened on account of the inadequacy of the provision made for Dissident Ministers, it is earnestly hoped that the zeal of the Churches in behalf of this Society will be greatly revived.

CONTRIBUTIONS will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, Mr. Thomas Piper, jun., 173, Bishopsgate-street Without, E.C.; or the Secretary, the Rev. George Rogers, 6, Frederick's-terrace, Peckham, S.E.

SYDENHAM-PARK.—ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES.
CONDUCTED BY MISS SYKES.

The Pupils receive the benefit of careful Training, sound Instruction, and a liberal Education; while constant attention is paid to their Health and Domestic Comfort. Eminent Professors are in attendance for Accomplishments.

References are permitted to the Rev. G. Clayton, Great Gaynes, Essex; and Rev. J. Stoughton, Kensington.

THE MIDDLE SCHOOL, PECKHAM,
LONDON, S.E., is adapted for First-class Mercantile Instruction. Every Pupil is, as far as possible, well grounded in English, made to write a hand fit for business, and trained to be quick at Accounts; while the Modern Languages, Chemistry, and Mechanics, are also liberally provided for. Terms moderate and inclusive. Eleven weeks in each of the four sessions. School Re-opens July 19th.

J. YEATS, F.R.G.S., Principal.

N.B. During the past year, Youths from the Upper Divisions have been received into some of the largest Mercantile, Manufacturing, and Engineering Firms in the Kingdom.

LADIES' SCHOOL, HIGH-STREET, COLCHESTER.

MISS BOWTELL will have VACANCIES for several YOUNG LADIES after the Midsummer Vacation.

The system pursued is similar to that followed by the late Mrs. Stallybrass in the Ladies' College, Clapton, where Miss B. studied for some time.

The training is careful, and the domestic comforts are superior. School will RE-OPEN on the 22nd of July.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. G. Thomson, Joseph Savill, Esq., J. S. Barnes, Esq., and Joseph Shewell, Esq., Colchester; H. F. Coleman, Esq., Evington Hall, Leicester; Rev. R. W. Mc All, Leicester; Rev. T. C. Dymock, Evington Parsonage, Leicester; A. J. Scrutton, Esq., 81, Old Broad-street, London; and Rev. E. Stallybrass, Burnham Market, Norfolk.

LADIES' SCHOOL, DAVENTRY,
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

MISS DAVIES (daughter of the late Rev. J. Davies), in returning thanks to her Friends for the liberal patronage she has hitherto received, begs to announce the removal of her Establishment from Chapel House to more eligible premises in the High-street, where, after the Midsummer recess, she will have ample accommodation for a few additional pupils; and to those Parents who may entrust their daughters to her care, she can conscientiously ensure the comforts of home combined with careful instruction in the usual branches of a liberal education.

References:—Rev. J. Sibree, Coventry; Rev. J. Brown, Northampton; Rev. J. Bowen, Macclesfield; Rev. H. Batchelor, Sheffield; Rev. R. Eland, Leek, Staffordshire; Rev. T. Jeffery, Daventry; Rev. T. Thomas, Wellingborough; Rev. G. Nicholson, Northampton; Rev. J. Gill, Sudbury, Suffolk; and the Parents of Pupils.

SECOND MASTER.—ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.—WANTED, a SINGLE MAN, of from Twenty-five to Thirty-five years of age, of sound religious principles. He must be a TRAINED TEACHER of several years' experience, well qualified to teach English Grammar and Composition, with Writing, Arithmetic, and the ordinary branches of a useful education. The salary will be £60. per annum, with Board and Lodging.

Applications, stating Age and Qualifications, with Testimonials enclosed, must be sent not later than Four o'clock on Monday, 21st June, endorsed, "Application for Second Master," addressed to the Secretary, at the office, 32, Ludgate-hill, London.
June 7, 1858.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

TO TUTORS and SCHOOLMASTERS.—In a PRIVATE FAMILY in Hampshire, where a few Young Ladies receive instruction in the useful branches of a thorough English Education, with French and Music, there is a VACANCY for ONE YOUNG LADY, who could be received in exchange for a YOUNG GENTLEMAN of Twelve years of age.

Apply, post-paid, L. E. B., Totton, near Southampton.

WENDOVER, BUCKS.—Miss LAWS begs to inform her Friends that she will be happy to receive a FEW YOUNG LADIES as BOARDERS, after Midsummer Terms moderate. Prospectuses and references may be had on application. An ARTICLED PUPIL WANTED. An Omnibus passes the door to and from London daily.

THE DAUGHTER of a DISSIDENT MINISTER is seeking a SITUATION in a superior LADIES' SCHOOL. Qualifications: English, French, Latin, each grammatically and thoroughly; Music, Singing, Drawing, &c. She would take one department or more as might be required, but prefers a variety of employment; has had considerable experience. Salary 30l.

Address, M. M. J., Post-office, Chelmsford, Essex.

MEDICAL ASSISTANT.—WANTED, by a Surgeon, a YOUNG MAN as DISPENSING ASSISTANT.

Address, by letter, A. B. C., Messrs. Smith and Ebbis, Postern-row, Tower-hill, E.C.

WANTED, a HOME for an Intelligent BOY (mother dead), about Nine years of age, in a DISSENTING FAMILY or SCHOOL a few miles from London; where a solid English Education can be given. Terms must be very moderate.

Address, Mr. Davis, care of Messrs. Hooper and Cull, 13, Lombard-street, E.C.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a JUNIOR HAND.

Apply, stating age, salary, &c., at J. Everitt's, High-street, Banbury.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—The

Father of a well educated Youth, who has served two years of his apprenticeship with a Medical firm, and who has passed his preliminary examination, is desirous of Transferring his Indentures to another Medical Gentleman of good practice in a country town or village. The family of a Dissenter preferred. A moderate premium given.

Address, C., Chelmsford.

TO MILLINERS, LACEMEN, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, &c.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, a SMALL CONCERN in the above line, in one of the best market towns of Berkshire, which has been conducted by a female. The House and Shop have undergone a thorough repair in the last autumn. Stock and fixtures, about 100 Guineas. Rent only 18l. per annum. Situation undeniable. Satisfactory reasons for giving up the same.

Address, in first instance, W. C., 18, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A Minister, a Graduate of the London University, is desirous of RECEIVING a YOUNG GENTLEMAN, or TWO BROTHERS if required, to BOARD and EDUCATE. The best references given.

Direct to X. Y. Z., Post-office, Romford, Essex.

WANTED, TWO APPRENTICES to the DRESSMAKING, or MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING, in a healthy Country Town, where Domestic Comfort would be studied.

Apply to Miss Lane, milliner and dressmaker, Great Berkhamstead, Herts.

WANTED, by a respectable YOUNG MAN, aged Eighteen, a SITUATION as WAREHOUSEMAN or PORTER in a Woollen Merchant's Warehouse; he has been upwards of three years in the above trade.

Apply to X. Y. Z., Post-office, Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire.

WANTED, in an IRONMONGER'S SHOP, in the S.E. postal district, a YOUNG MAN about Twenty, a member of a Dissenting Church.

Apply to G. W., 26, Church-street, Woolwich.

LAW PRACTICE.—FOR SALE, in Essex.

Average Income about 900l. a year. To a Dissenter and Liberal this opportunity presents unusual advantages.

Apply to Kain and Cobbett, Law and General Accountants, 16, Gresham-street, City, E.C.

ACHILLES INSURANCE COMPANY,
25, CANNON-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

March 16, 1858.
A question having recently been raised in a Court of Equity, regarding the liability of an Assurance Company to pay claims by Death, in the event of the party assured dying within the "thirty days of grace" allowed for the payment of the Premium, the Board of Directors of this Company call attention to the following clause, printed in all Prospectuses issued by them:—

"Policies continue in force if the Premiums are paid within thirty days from becoming due."

The Board desire to add, they will never dispute the payment of a claim under such circumstances.

By order of the Board,

H. B. TAPLIN, Secretary.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1836.

INVESTED FUNDS, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The Premiums received on Fire Insurances in the year 1857 amounted to upwards of 289,000l. Insurances are effected, at home and abroad, on Property of every description—the Premiums are moderate, the settlement of claims liberal and prompt. The losses in 1857 were 165,000l., and the sums paid in settlement of Losses exceed One Million Sterling.

ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

1,000l. IN CASE OF DEATH, OR

A FIXED ALLOWANCE of 6l. PER WEEK

IN THE EVENT OF INJURY,

may be secured by an Annual Payment of 3l. for a Policy in the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

A Special Act provides that persons receiving compensation from this Company are not barred thereby from recovering full damages from the party causing the injury; an advantage no other Company can offer.

It is found that ONE PERSON in every FIFTEEN is more or less injured by Accident yearly. This Company has already paid as compensation for Accidents 27,888l.

Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had at the Company's Offices, and at all the principal Railway Stations, where, also, Railway Accidents alone may be insured against by the Journey or year.

NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company,

Office, 3, Old Broad-street, London. (E.C.)

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary

SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

INSTITUTED 1831.

Incorporated by Royal Charters and Special Act of Parliament.

The TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Society was held at EDINBURGH, on 4th May, 1858, THOMAS SCOTT ANDERSON, Esq., W.S., in the Chair.

From the Report which was read, it appeared that during the year ending 1st March last 470 Policies were issued. The Sums thereby Assured amounted to 213,970l., and the Annual Premiums thereon to 7,032l.

The following was the position of the Society at 1st March, 1858:—

AMOUNT OF EXISTING ASSURANCES	£4,957,144
ANNUAL REVENUE	182,717
ACCUMULATED FUND	1,099,400

Copies of the Report may now be had at the Head Office, or from any of the Society's Agents.

ROBT. CHRISTIE, Manager.

WM. FINLAY, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE—26, ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

OFFICE IN LONDON—28, POULTRY.

ARCHD. T. RITCHIE, Agent.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

32, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN GOVER, Esq., Chairman.

R. J. MILLAR, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

Bennett, C., Esq., Gardiner, B. Webb, Esq.

Bunnell, P., Esq., Groser, W., Esq.

Burton, J. R., Esq., Lewis, G. C., Esq.

Cartwright, R., Esq., Pratt, D., Esq.

Cooper, H., Esq., Sanders, J., Esq.

AUDITORS.

Burge, G. W., Esq., Gladwish, Thos., Esq.

BANKERS.

UNION BANK OF LONDON (Temple-bar Branch).

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Watson and Sons.

SURVEYOR—Thomas Turner, Esq.

SURGEON—John Mann, Esq.

STATEMENT OF PROGRESS.

January, 1847, to December, 1851, 3,150 policies, for	£553,303
" 1852, " " " 1854, 3,257 " "	679,351
" 1855, " " " 1857, 3,450 " "	760,966

Eleven years " " " 9,857 " £1,993,620

Annual Income " " " £53,463

RESULTS OF MR. F. G. P. NEISON'S VALUATION.

At the 31st of December last, there were 7,493 policies in force, for Assurances amounting to 1,519,814l. 8s. 6d.

The total present value of all the assets, £ s. d.

realised and contingent, amounts to 781,333 11 1

Present value of liabilities " " " 745,938 17 8

Difference, or surplus " " " 35,394 13 10

In terms of the Deed of Settlement, one-tenth of the surplus must be set apart for the purposes of the "Reserve Fund," and consequently the remaining nine-tenths fall to be appropriated amongst the various participating policy-holders, according to their respective interests therein. This sum, amounting to 31,855l. 4s. 5d., will suffice to assign a cash bonus of exactly 27½ per cent. on the premiums now entitled to profits, including those which did not share in the last division three years since, and reversionary bonus of equivalent value, as seen by the following examples of policies of 1,000l., on which three premiums have been paid:—

Age when Assured.	Reversionary Bonus.	Cash Bonus.
20	£ 40 7 4	£ 4 5
30	£ 44 16 3	£ 10 5
40	£ 50 13 5	£ 20 6
50	£ 60 15 6	£ 27 11 6
60	£ 81 17 3	£ 53 8 7

Policies for the whole term of Life, effected during the year sent year, will share in the next Triennial Bonus.

By order, JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.

BANK OF DEPOSIT,

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1844.
3, PALL MALL EAST, LONDON.

Parties desirous of Investing Money are requested to examine the Plan of the Bank of Deposit, by which a high rate of interest may be obtained with ample security.

The Interest is payable in January and July.
PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.
Forms for opening Accounts sent free on application.

PERPETUAL INVESTMENT, LAND, AND BUILDING SOCIETY,

87, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.
(Certified by the Registrar pursuant to Statute 6 and 7 William IV., c. 32.)

DIRECTORS.
GOVER, JOHN, Esq., New Kent-road, Chairman.
Burgess, Joseph, Esq., Keen's-row, Walworth.
Burton, J. B., Esq., Dover-road and Tooting-common.
Cuthbertson, F., Esq., Aldergate-street.

MANAGERS.
Jennings, R., Esq., Old Broad-street, and Lee.
Phillips, Thomas, Esq., North Brixton.
Morrison, Peter, Esq., Fleet-street and Cuckfield.
Thompson, J., Esq., Newgate-street, and Regent's-park.

SECRETARIES.
Gould, George, Esq., Loughborough-park.
Low, James, Esq., Gracechurch-street.
Mann, John, Esq., Charterhouse-square.
Pellatt, Aspley, Esq., Southwark.
Tritton, Joseph, Esq., 54, Lombard-street.

AUDITORS.
Miers, Thomas, Esq., Loughborough-park.
Miller, W. H., Esq., Laurel-grove, Brixton-hill.

BANKERS.
Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Co., 54, Lombard-street.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Watson and Sons, 12, Bouvierie-street, Fleet-street, and Hammer-smith.

SURVEYORS FOR LONDON.
Messrs. W. and G. Pugh, Blackman-street, Borough.

MONEY READY TO BE ADVANCED upon Freehold, Copyhold, or Leasehold Securities, repayable either in one sum or by instalments. The Law Charges are fixed, and properties mortgaged can be redeemed upon equitable terms.

For prospectuses and further information, apply at the Office of the Society, 37, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, between the hours of Nine and Five.
JOHN EDWARD TRESIDDER, Secretary.

DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT BANK.

FIVE PER CENT. is paid on all Sums received on DEPOSIT. Interest paid Half-yearly.

The Right Hon. the Earl of DEVON, Chairman.
Offices: 6, Cannon-street West, E.C.
G. H. LAW, Manager.

AGENTS WANTED.—Chemists, Booksellers, &c., would find the sale of Plumb's Arrowroot very advantageous. It has long been highly esteemed and recommended by eminent physicians as the best food for infants and invalids.

A. S. Plumb, Alie-place, Great Alie-street, London. Retail, 1s. 6d. per lb.

EVERY LADY HER OWN DRESSMAKER.

Send a Post-office Order or Stamps for 1s. 3d. to Mrs. ROBINSON, of 28, Wellington-street, Goswell-street, London, and receive direct from Madams Moren, Paris, a Pattern of Dress, Jacket, or Mantle, with Instructions, by return of post.

W. A. VACANCY for an APPRENTICE or IMPROVER.

CUTTING'S ELECTRO-PLATED TABLE
FORKS and SPOONS, 14s. half dozen; Dessert Spoons and Forks, 10s.; Tea Spoons, 6s. 6d.; Tea Pots from 12s. to 40s.; Glass Stands, with cut glasses, from 10s. to 60s.; Pillar and Chamber Candelsticks.

CUTTING'S STRONG NICKEL SILVER
TABLE SPOONS and FORKS, 4s. 6d. half doz.; Dessert Spoons and Forks 3s. 6d.; Tea Spoons 1s. 6d. half dozen; extra strong very best Nickel Silver Table Spoons and Forks, 6s.; Dessert Forks and Spoons, 6s. 6d.; Tea Spoons 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. half dozen; extra strong, very best Nickel Silver Queen Pattern Table Spoons and Forks, 12s.; Dessert Spoons and Forks, 9s.; Tea Spoons, 5s. half dozen.

CUTTING'S SUPERIOR TABLE KNIVES
Every balance handled, from 12s. to 40s. per doz.; Dessert ditto, from 11s. to 30s. per doz.; Carvers from 4s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per pair; Kitchen, Cooks, Bread Knives, Steels, Knife-sharpeners, &c.

CUTTING'S POLISHED STEEL FENDERS
and BRONZE ditto, Wire Irons from 1s. 9d. to 50s.; Metal Tea-pots from 1s. 6d. to 12s.; Saucepans, Stewpans, Boilers, Coal Vases, Tea-trays, Glass Chandeliers, Moderator Lamps, from 6s. 6d. to 60s.; Travelling and other Baths.

CUTTING'S IRONMONGERY ESTABLISHMENT, 27, Oxford-street, London. Goods sent to all parts of the Kingdom, Carriage Free.

JONES'S TROUSERS, in wool-dyed Black and Oxford Densins, of first quality, fit, and workmanship, made on his own premises at 20s. per pair. Patterns, with instructions for self-measurement, sent post free.

COATS, West wool-dyed black superfine, at 45s. and 55s.; Vests, same from 11s. to 18s.—J. W. Jones, 1, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn-hill, London, E.C.

DUNN'S TAILORS' LABOUR AGENCY, 13 and 15, NEWINGTON CAUSEWAY.

This business continues to be distinguished by those features which brought it under public notice eight years ago. The complete success of the principles by which it sought to identify the interests of the working man with those of the public has been manifested by the social progress it has made and the respectful notice it has received from all quarters. Its conductors have no sympathy with the notion that the employer of labour has nothing to do with his workmen but receive their work and pay their wages. Their relation to each other has, by mutual helpfulness and co-operative effort, made the Tailors' Labour Agency remarkable for its educational and other progressive measures, which have been accomplished mainly by the absence of slopwork, and by the remunerative wages which its operatives enjoy. Its extensive business, and strict adherence to each payment, has admitted of its profits being fixed upon a scale with which few houses can compete; while its customers are guaranteed the supply of clothing first-rate in quality and workmanship, which no other house in the trade can surpass. Its extensive premises afford a display of ready-made goods, equal in finish and character to those made to order, and for which the same wages have been paid—a feature peculiar to this establishment; and the erection of a large workshop, now in progress, will increase its facilities for the prompt and satisfactory execution of every order. Those who desire to see the social condition of the operative bettered by means of his own industry, are invited to examine the principles and arrangements of this Institution, full particulars of which will be sent by post on application.

N.B. Omnibuses reach Newington-causeway from all parts of London via the Elephant and Castle.

SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE.

SARL and SONS, 17 and 18, Cornhill, invite attention to their very splendid STOCK of ARGENTINE SILVER, which continues to be the best substitute for solid silver, and has stood the test of sixteen years' trial. A large show-room in their new building is expressly fitted up for the display of articles manufactured in this metal. The stock comprises dinner, tea, and breakfast services, with every article for the table and sideboard. The Argentine silver spoons and forks are especially recommended for appearance, economy, and durability.

	Fiddle Pattern	Double King's Pattern	King's Pattern
12 Table Forks, best quality	2 10 0	4 0 0	4 4 0
12 Table Spoons	2 10 0	4 0 0	4 4 0
12 Dessert Forks	2 10 0	3 0 0	3 10 0
12 Dessert Spoons	2 10 0	3 0 0	3 10 0
12 Tea Spoons	1 7 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
4 Sauce Ladles	0 18 0	1 10 0	1 12 0
2 Gravy Spoons	0 16 6	1 8 0	1 10 0
4 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	0 8 0	0 13 0	0 15 0
Mustard Spoons, ditto, each	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Sugar Tongs	0 5 0	0 8 6	0 9 0
Fish Knives	0 18 0	1 3 0	1 4 0
Butter Knives	0 5 0	0 8 6	0 9 0
Soup Ladles	0 18 0	1 3 0	1 4 0
Sugar Sifters, pierced	0 7 6	0 10 6	0 12 6
6 Egg Spoons, gilt	0 15 0	1 0 0	1 4 0
Moist-sugar Spoons, each	0 3 0	0 3 6	0 4 6

Discount for cash, £10 per cent. 13 15 0 24 7 0 25 18 0
1 13 6 2 8 6 2 13 6

Complete Service 15 1 6 21 8 6 24 4 6
These services may be fitted complete in mahogany case at a small additional charge. Any article can be had separately at the same price. One set of corner dishes and covers, 11l. 11s.; one set of dish covers—viz., one 20-inch, one 18-inch, and two 14-inch—four covers in all, 13l. 15s.; full size tea and coffee service, 11l. 11s.; crust frames, 35s.; salvers, 18s., &c. An enlarged and costly book of engravings, with the prices attached, is just published, and may be obtained on application or by letter. Estimates of services of plate given.—Sarl and Sons (the new building), 17 and 18, Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange.

WATCHES.—SARL and SONS, WATCH

and CLOCK MANUFACTURERS, Nos. 17 and 18, CORNHILL, invite attention to their new and splendid Stock of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES of their own Manufacture, each Warranted, and Twelve Months' Trial allowed.

LONDON MADE PATENT LEVER WATCHES.

SILVER CASES.
Patent Lever Watches, in double-backed, plain, or engine-turned cases, the movements with the latest improvements, i.e., the detached escapement, jewelled, hard enamelled dial, hand to mark the seconds, and maintaining power to continue going while winding up. 4 4 0
Ditto, jewelled in four holes, and capped. 5 5 0

GOLD CASES.
Patent Lever Watches, in engine-turned or hand-somely engraved double-backed gold cases, with richly ornamented gold dials and figures, the movements with the improvements, i.e., detached escapement, jewelled in four holes, and maintaining power. 11 11 0
Ditto, extra improvements, and jewelled in four holes. 14 14 0

HORIZONTAL FLAT WATCHES, OF HIGHLY FINISHED CONSTRUCTION.

SILVER CASES.
Horizontal Silver Watches, very flat, jewelled in four holes, engine-turned cases, and enamel dials. 2 15 0
Ditto, ditto, highly finished, silver dials. 3 10 0

GOLD CASES.
Horizontal Gold Watches, with highly finished movements, jewelled in four holes, double backed, engine-turned cases, enamel dials. 6
Ditto, with beautifully engraved cases, and chased gold dials. 7 10 0

A Selection can be made from upwards of 1,000 Watches. Books containing Drawings and Prices may be had on application.

Watches will be forwarded to every part of the Kingdom, free of expense, in answer to orders containing a remittance.

SARL and SONS, WATCH and CLOCK MANUFACTURERS (the new building), 17 and 18, Cornhill, London.

SILVER PLATE.—SARL and SONS, 17

and 18, CORNHILL.—A spacious and magnificent gallery is fitted up in Sarl and Sons' new building, for the display of SILVER PLATE. The entire stock is just finished, and comprises every article requisite for the table or sideboard. The patterns are from the most recent designs.

	oz.	s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	80	7 4	11 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	20	7 4	7 6 8
12 Table Forks	30	7 4	11 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	90	7 4	7 6 8
2 Gravy Spoons	10	7 4	8 13 4
1 Soup Ladle	10	7 4	8 13 4
4 Sauce Ladles	10	7 10	3 18 4
4 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls			1 0 0
1 Fish Slice			2 10 0
12 Tea Spoons	10	7 10	3 18 4
1 Pair Sugar Tongs			0 13 6
1 Moist-sugar Spoon			0 8 6
1 Sugar Sifter			0 15 0
1 Butter Knife, silver handle			0 12 6

57 10 2
COTTAGE PATTERN SILVER TEA AND COFFEE SERVICE.

	oz.	s. d.	£ s. d.
Tea Pot	23	at 10 0	11 10 0
Sugar Basin	11	11 0	6 1 0
Milk Ewer	8	11 0	4 8 0
Coffee Pot	28	10 0	14 0 0

35 19 0
KING'S PATTERN SPOONS AND FORKS.

	oz.	s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40	at 7 0	15 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25	7 6	9 7 6
12 Table Forks	40	7 6	15 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25	7 6	9 7 6
2 Gravy Spoons	11	7 6	4 2 6
1 Soup Ladle	11	7 6	4 2 6
4 Sauce Ladles	11	8 0	4 8 0
4 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls			1 19 0
1 Fish Slice			3 0 0
12 Tea Spoons	14	8 0	5 12 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs			1 5 0
1 Moist-sugar Spoon			0 15 0
1 Sugar Sifter			1 3 0
1 Butter Knife, silver handle			1 3 0

76 5 0
QUEEN'S PATTERN SILVER TEA AND COFFEE SERVICE, NICHELY CHASED.

	oz.	s. d.	£ s. d.
Tea Pot	24	at 10 6	12 12 0
Sugar Basin	12	11 6	6 18 0
Cream Ewer	8	11 6	4 12 0
Coffee Pot	28	10 6	14 14 0

38 16 0
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VOL. XVIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 658.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1858.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 5d.
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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

VICTORY! HURRAH!

ALL right! The Church-rate Abolition Bill passed the House of Commons yesterday, before the close of the morning's sitting. The third reading was carried by a majority of SIXTY-THREE, in a House of somewhat upwards of four hundred and fifty members. We congratulate our readers most heartily on the result. We offer our first thanks to the Liberation Society, whose Executive Committee prepared the Bill, and whose Parliamentary Committee, through Dr. Foster, their able chairman, worked so effectively to gain for it the support it received. We present our sincerest congratulations, in the next place, to Sir John Trelawny, whose firmness and prudence have so largely contributed to this triumphant issue. We beg also to express our gratitude to the three noble majorities in the House of Commons, by which the Bill was borne through its three critical stages. May we not also appropriately felicitate the Liberal constituencies whose representatives have happily caught the spirit of their earnestness? And now, to work in the House of Lords! The Duke of Somerset has kindly undertaken the charge of the measure in the Upper Chamber. Let it be seen that public opinion is at his back, eager to yield him prompt and energetic support! Quick, quick! No time is to be lost!

COUNT CAVOUR ON ECCLESIASTICAL ECONOMICS.

ONE naturally likes to see what the most conspicuous and able statesmen of the age think on those questions of Church and State in which they take the liveliest interest. Even where the conclusions at which such men have arrived differ materially from our own, it is instructive to get, in their glowing words, a view or photograph of that side of a controverted subject which we have least studied. No man's views on any question can be properly held to be mature, who has not seen the reflection of it in many minds, and from several sides—for it is only by comparing and combining a number of independent observations that he can lay a foundation for rational confidence in the truth of his own opinions. We are glad, then, to notice a growing disposition in the leading men of Europe, to give the world some distinct utterances on what may fairly be described as "ecclesiastical economics," and we listen to them with the respect due to their high position—nor, perhaps, is there any man of the present day whose thoughts we should more heartily appreciate than those of Count Cavour, Prime Minister of the kingdom of Sardinia.

In a speech delivered, not long since, in the Chambers, on the Government Loan, this very remarkable man took occasion to glance at the various methods by which ecclesiastics may be supported—whether by making them stipendiaries of the State, by preserving to them their

landed endowments, or by leaving them to the generosity of their flocks. There is so much weighty truth in much that he said, that we are sure our readers will thank us for setting before them a passage or two on these several points. Let some of our Radical advocates of administrative centralisation perpend the following passage. Count Cavour is discussing the question of the *incameramento*—in other words, the absorption of ecclesiastical property by the State, and the support of the clergy by stipends from public funds. He says:—

I think the measure would have for certain effect either to render the clergy of our country servile, or quite to alienate them from the material interests of society, and to leave them animated only by a spirit of caste. I do not think the former result would come to pass, because I too highly esteem our clergy to believe that they will ever sacrifice their independence and the duties of their ministry to pecuniary interests. But if this were to be, should we have conferred a benefit on society, or liberty? We should have done, I think, the greatest possible harm to liberty; we should have constituted an administrative despotism. It has been my lot, little to be envied, to be Minister for several years, and I will say that, if to the means of action possessed by the Government there were to be joined a means of action on the clergy, the Government would be rendered too powerful for the interests of liberty. If the clergy were to be made dependent on the civil power our institutions would be vitiated from the root; we should have an appearance of liberty, but substantially a tremendous administrative despotism. ("Bravo, bravo.") If the administration of the Roman States has its inconveniences, it is because the civil power is in the hands of ecclesiastics; and if with us the clergy were made dependent on the civil power, we should arrive at analogous and perhaps still more pernicious results. But I think the *incameramento* would produce the contrary effect, would increase in the clergy the spirit of caste, would detach them still more from civil society. I speak in the purely social point of view.

We entirely agree with the Count; that if the clergy are to rest for their subsistence upon public resources, the worst and most perilous form in which the arrangement can be made to take effect is that which attaches them to the Government as stipendiary officers. We should be sorry, indeed, to see the clergy of this country directly dependent on the State for their maintenance, unless we could fully assure ourselves that, by making them so, we were preparing the way for the easier overthrow of the whole system. In the extract which follows, the Sardinian Minister's remarks are not so applicable to the Anglican as to the Roman clergy—but they deserve serious consideration.

The organisation of the Catholic clergy has the defect of having few ties with civil society. Separated from his family, not permitted to aspire to create himself another, the priest concentrates his affections on his caste. But if he has property, that constitutes a tie to civil society, and neutralises the tendency to separation. In this I am supported by one of the greatest of modern publicists, De Tocqueville. In his last work he also manifests the opinion that to deprive the clergy of their vested property is to render a service to the Holy See. Subject to a foreign authority, and without families, the clergy's sole link with society is their property. In France and Belgium a perfect *incameramento* was made. What were the consequences? I admit that the French clergy are now more zealous and moral than under the old regime; but they are also less national and less liberal. ("Bravo.") Under the old regime they had a greater spirit of independence with respect to Rome, and more attachment to certain national maxims than to liberty. Many members of the clergy promoted classical and philosophical studies; now the French clergy are more ultramontane than ours. (Signs of adhesion.)

I have no reason to be pleased with the clerical press—(laughter)—but a spirit of impartiality makes me declare, that however exaggerated and devoted to Rome it may be, it is less so than the journals of the bishops of Bruges and Ghent.

And now we come to the noble statesman's estimate of the voluntary principle, which he lays before us in very few words, and those, we regret to say, words of contempt.

Were we to allow the clergy to be paid by their flocks we should augment their fanaticism. Look at Ireland, whose clergy is still more ultramontane than that of France, and went so far as to praise Nana Sahib and the Sepoys.

Upon this passage we wish to make an observation or two.

In the first place, we object to the instance pointed out by Count Cavour, as partly unfair,

and almost wholly inapplicable. If any individual among the Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland so far lost sight of what was due to his calling, and to the common sentiments of humanity, as to hold up the ferocity of Nana Sahib and the Sepoys to admiration, it is unfair to charge upon the whole body of his brethren in Ireland with complicity in this singular aberration. In the next place, even if the Roman Catholic clergy were as bitter in their hatred of England, and as frantically hostile to British interests as this one illustration might lead us to suppose, it is difficult to trace the existence of such a feeling to the fact that they are pecuniarily dependent on their flocks. Nor is it necessary to search for the probable source of this anti-patriotic sentiment, if any such there be, in so remote a cause. Unfortunately, there are plenty of facts near at hand which may account for most of those manifestations of priestly animosity towards England which the restless sea of politics occasionally throws upon the strand. To the original antipathies of race, and the galling sense of inferiority of position excited by conquest, we have to add, in the case of the Irish priesthood, the recollection of vast ecclesiastical property alienated to the use of a rival establishment, of more than two centuries' proscription, and of other souring influences, some of them still in operation, before we can fairly appreciate the temper of this powerful section of the community. These are causes, we think, which, far more than voluntarism, have produced that lamentable deposit of disloyalty which now and then we are called upon to deplore. It would have been fairer in the Count, but not so much to his purpose, to have pointed to the United States of America, and to the larger of our British colonies, and to have embraced in his generalisation, Protestant as well as Catholic clergy. That same publicist, De Tocqueville, whom he had previously quoted with assent, might have given him very ample materials, drawn, moreover, from a familiar acquaintance with facts, for modifying and correcting hasty deductions on this point.

But now, setting aside the illustration as neither pertinent nor happy, we come to consider the *dictum* it is meant to sustain—that by leaving the clergy to be paid by their flocks we "augment their fanaticism." This, we believe, is the common view of modern statesmen, first propounded, if we rightly recollect, by the historian Hume, and now elevated into the rank of an official maxim. It deserves, therefore, a brief analysis.

What is "fanaticism"? or, at any rate, what is it which these civil rulers agree to call by that opprobrious name? because the whole worth of their allegations depends upon this. So far as history can inform us, fanaticism, in the eye of a statesman, is the cultivation of religious ideas which do not grow within the limits of human authority, and the earnest promulgation of those ideas without the smallest deference to it. All men who, at any time, have burst the bondage of ecclesiastical routine, and have braved the consequences, were, for the time being, set down by political philosophy as rank fanatics. The Waldenses and Albigenses, the Lollards, the Reformers, the Puritans, the Nonconformists, the Pilgrim Fathers—all were deemed chargeable, and were charged, with fanaticism. Their independence and their spiritual earnestness proved inconvenient to "the powers that be." What is now a sober institution was once deemed the offspring of frenzy—what we now receive as eminently practical was once denounced as a wild and hell-born speculation. Religious toleration was held, only two centuries ago, as a blasphemous as well as fanatical doctrine, and it required all the efforts of a Locke to prove it reasonable. We cannot attach much importance, therefore, to this term of abuse in the mouth of State rulers—it merely means a degree of religious life somewhat too strong and active for the system to which they would wish to chain it.

Well, we admit that what political men are wont to call fanaticism is augmented by the

voluntary principle. When the clergy are directly dependent on the bounty of their flocks, and are thereby brought into closer association with them, the professional element is greatly modified by that freer element which is characteristic of the laity. Precedents, forms, privileges, artificial limits, and so forth, become less momentous in the presence of a liberated body of energetic spiritual life and old-world notions, types, and habits are usually engrafted upon. The search for truth is more restless and conscientious—the effort to make it known, when found, is more zealous—and church associations are far less disposed to be bound by the narrow and pedantic restrictions of ancestral mistakes or assumptions. All these results, we confess, voluntarism has a tendency to produce. And, therefore, we love it—therefore we esteem it the great instrument of progress. If this be fanaticism, we are content to be classed with fanatics. And as “a living dog is better than a dead lion,” so a deformed man who lives, and moves, is far to be preferred to a deceased beauty. “After the manner which they (our civil rulers) call heresy (fanaticism) so worship we the God of our fathers.” Give us the liberty, and we are content to bear the reproach.

A CHURCH-WARE LAMENTATION!—In a letter to the *Record*, the secretary of the “Laymen’s Committee” regrets that the petitioning movement against what he terms “the Church Spoliation Bill,” has not succeeded. “We do not yet number one half of the total of those sent up in 1856 against a similar bill.” “It is curious to observe,” he continues—“and the opponents of the Church boast of it—that while the petitions in Church defence from the parishes amount to double the number of those from Dissenters, the total of signatures up to the end of May exceed those of Churchmen by fifty per cent.—a result to be accounted for from the fact of the greater activity of those who innovate than of those who enjoy and professedly uphold our ecclesiastical establishment.” Churchmen are asked to arouse themselves. “Petitions should come up to the Lords numerously soon after the second reading, signed by men of known character, poor and rich, and then let the value of petitions in favour of the Spoliation Bill be estimated comparatively by Parliament.”

ANOTHER DISCUSSION ON CHRISTIANITY.—During the present month the Sheffield Temperance Hall is to be the scene of a formal discussion between the Rev. Brewin Grant, B.A., and Mr. Bradlaugh, who goes by the name of “Iconoclast,” on the authenticity of Christianity and the Bible.

FEAR OF RIVALRY.—A correspondent informs us that the “United Methodist Free Church,” at Grays, a village station on the London and Tilbury line, leased a piece of ground for the purpose of building a chapel in near proximity to the parish church. Great was the vexation of the Church party, who managed by some legal quibble to prevent the threatened erection. A certain necessary lease was kept back. Numbers of persons, according to public announcement, were assembled to witness laying the first stone of the new chapel; and when they reached the spot they found a most unsightly wall had been erected joining the edifice, which would prevent ingress to the proposed chapel, and a board politely intimating that “any person trespassing on these grounds will be prosecuted!”

THE SUNDAY BANDS.—A very large concourse of people were attracted on Sunday afternoon to the Regent’s-park to hear for the second time this season the performance of the “People’s Subscription Band.” A band is announced to perform next Sunday in Victoria-park.

WESLEYAN METHODISM shows an increase of 7,053 during the past year.

THE STATE-AID QUESTION AT THE CAPE.—Amongst other questions referred to select committees is that of State grants for religious purposes. Several petitions from various congregations of the Dutch Reformed Church have been presented, asking for grants in aid. The house is divided on the State grants question. As to education it is very improbable that anything of importance will be done this year.—*Cape Town Argus*.

A PAIR OF DESTRUCTIVES!—Mr. G. H. Davis, lately an Independent minister at Bristol, but now secretary to the Religious Tract Society, is reported to have said at the recent annual meeting of the Protestant Alliance: “The Protestant cause wanted a representative in the House of Commons, who possessed strong convictions on the subject of Protestantism, and a power of giving utterance to them. There were many sound Protestants in the house, but they were distracted amongst many objects of importance; they wanted at least one who should make Protestantism his special subject. And when he saw what such men as Edward Miall and John Bright were able to effect, because they were men of strong convictions, though he believed that their convictions, if carried out, would ruin the country, he was still more desirous of seeing a Protestant member who would make Protestantism prominent on all proper occasions.”

THE SCOTCH UNIVERSITIES BILL.—The Lord Advocate’s Bill dealing with the Universities of Scotland has excited great attention, and a good deal of opposition. In Aberdeen there is a strong feeling against the proposal which aims at the suppression of one of the two Colleges of Arts comprised in Marischal College and King’s College, the one, it is

understood in those parts, being Marischal College. Two Royal Commissions have deprecated this measure. The citizens of Aberdeen have petitioned against it. The graduates of both colleges oppose it. And other bodies, lay and ecclesiastical, not only in Aberdeen, but in other places, have given it a persevering opposition. The measure, it is alleged, would be “a direct subversion of the foundations of Marischal College and of about fifty separate and independent endowments for the promotion of education in and within its walls—many of these of considerable amount, and together affording a revenue that, with comparatively trifling assistance from Parliament, has maintained the college in full efficiency for nearly three centuries.”

Religious Intelligence.

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES FOR CENTRAL SOUTH AFRICA.

The missionaries appointed to enter upon the new field of Christian effort opened by the discoveries of Dr. Livingstone on the banks of the Zambesi, in Central South Africa, left London on Friday morning to embark for Cape Town, amidst the fervent prayers and kind wishes of many sympathising friends.

On Monday evening week a special service was held at the London Mission House, Blomfield-street, to enable the directors of the society, and other friends invited on the occasion, to take leave of the brethren, consisting of the Revs. John Mackenzie, Roger Paice, William H. Sykes, and Thomas Thomas, and their respective wives. The meeting was presided over by the Rev. Dr. Spence, as vice-chairman of the board. The Rev. Dr. Burder having commenced the proceedings by commending the missionaries to the Divine guidance and protection, the Rev. E. Prout, home-secretary, read appropriate portions of Scripture.

Dr. Tidman opened the business in a clear and comprehensive address. Africa, he said, had been one of the earliest spheres of the society’s solicitude. More than sixty years ago, Vanderkemp and Reid had entered the field when it was beset with difficulties second only to those which had to be encountered in Bengal. At a subsequent period the celebrated John Campbell, of Kingsland, went forth and performed the great feat, as it was then justly deemed, of penetrating the country so far as Latakoo. Intelligence of this enterprise on the traveller’s return excited a deep interest in this country. In this way the path was opened up for the entrance and settlement of Mr. Moffat, who had ever since, with a steadiness and an energy worthy of all admiration, prosecuted his evangelical labours. It was distinctly to be understood that the grand object of the London Missionary Society was the diffusion of the Gospel. That once received, they well knew that everything else tending to elevate humanity would follow in its train. They viewed geographical discovery simply as the handmaid of evangelisation. The axiom enunciated by Dr. Livingstone in his book was the correct one,—that where discovery ended, there missions began. Dr. Tidman further dwelt on the greatly improved aspect of affairs with respect to missions in Africa. The work was no longer surrounded by the difficulties which had originally to be encountered. Books were prepared, and the Word of God itself translated; the confidence of the tribes had been extensively secured, and the land was now open for safe and successful enterprise. It was not meant that the work was not still arduous, calling for faith, patience, and perseverance; but, certainly, it was light and easy compared with the state of things fifty years ago. The young brethren who were going forth would enjoy the incalculable benefit of the counsel and guidance of the veteran missionary, Robert Moffat, who accompanying them, would see them safely and comfortably settled. That man of brave and loving spirit knew the heart of a stranger, and would be found to sustain towards them a most paternal part. Mr. Moffat was now all but a native,—a perfect master of the languages, and acquainted with the chiefs on all sides; and, in particular, he enjoyed the confidence of the great Moselekate. This was an important circumstance, since it had a material bearing on the contemplated new settlement. Moselekate was a man slowly to be won, but once secured, he might be relied on. Even at the outset he displayed a sense of justice, and a spirit of prudence in dealing with the missionaries; and now he had pledged his honour to Mr. Moffat, that he would be a friend and father to the new teachers. Dr. Tidman went on to observe, that, while there was much in the past to inspire gratitude, the great thing that now occupied the mind of the directors was the future of Africa. What was to be the aspect of its moral and spiritual condition? What the issue of the labours of the enterprising Livingstone, on which the society had spent thousands on thousands of pounds sterling? Everything, all evangelical labour, culminated in this. Mr. Helmore there (who sat at Dr. Tidman’s right hand) in the course of his exertions became a farmer, a builder, a constructor of reservoirs, a man of many deeds and many names; but these were the mere concomitants of the grand enterprise, which was to point men to the Lamb of God. The teaching and preaching of the Gospel of Christ were, and are, and must ever be, the grand object of the missionary. Dr. Tidman having closed,

The Rev. James Sherman having addressed the missionaries, Mr. Helmore was invited by the chairman to make any observations which might

occur to him; and, in doing so, he corroborated the views which had been set forth by Dr. Tidman, touching the prior claims of the Gospel in its simplicity, and its never-failing tendency to produce civilisation. He found the natives sunk in the lowest debasement, the men slothful and selfish, the women degraded, and treated as beasts of burden; but, so soon as the Word of God began to take effect, a new order of things appeared. Having received the white man’s lessons, they became imitators in every thing, aspiring to similar dress, residence, and comforts.

The Rev. George Smith having commended the missionaries to the blessing and protection of the Most High, the business closed.

CHURCH EXTENSION IN CARDIFF.—Several of the members of the Independent Welsh Church assembling for Divine worship at Ebenezer Chapel, Cardiff, who live in the vicinity of the docks, felt anxious to provide for the religious wants of the teeming population in that neighbourhood, and having obtained a spot of ground in Mount Stuart-square, a neat and commodious chapel, measuring fifty-one feet by thirty-eight, was erected, at an expense of upwards of 1,000*l.*, to be called Mount Stuart Chapel. The opening services were held on the 23rd and 24th of May, when the Revs. D. Rees, Llanelly; T. Rees, Beaufort; J. Thomas, Bryn; H. Jones, Carmarthen; M. Ellis, Mynydd-yalwyn, preached in Welsh; and the Revs. N. Glass, and R. T. Verrall, B.A., Cardiff, preached in English. The congregations were numerous and the collections liberal.

EXTENSION OF BAPTIST MISSIONS IN INDIA.—A *soirée* and conference of the friends and supporters of the Baptist Missionary Society took place at the Mission House, Moorgate-street, on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of taking into consideration the question of the extension of the mission in India. In the absence of Sir Morton Peto, Bart., the chair was taken by Mr. Sands. Mr. Trestrail, the secretary, announced that the contributions received from the London district amounted to about 600*l.* Mr. Underhill related the particulars of his visit to Bristol, and announced that the association there, which contained forty-six churches, proposed to make a vigorous appeal towards raising the required 5,000*l.* for this special object. The Rev. D. Katterns, of Hackney, moved the first resolution:—

That this meeting of pastors and officers of auxiliaries, and other friends of the Baptist Missionary Society in the metropolis, has learnt, with sincere pleasure, that it is the intention of the committee of the Baptist Missionary Society to reinstate the stations in Northern India, so painfully destroyed during the late lamentable mutiny, to increase the number of its missionaries in India, and to seek the augmentation of the funds of the society by donations and otherwise for the above purposes, and the general extension of its operations in the East, and will cordially sustain the committee in an effort for the attainment of these important objects.

The Rev. J. H. Hinton seconded the resolution, which was put from the chair and carried. The Rev. J. Leechman proposed the next resolution:—

That in order to assist in raising at least the sum of 5,000*l.*, which will be immediately required, the pastors and officers of the metropolitan churches promise on their own behalf, and they earnestly invite their brethren who are about to co-operate with them, to devote Lord’s day, the 10th of July, to this object, by preaching sermons adapted to the occasion and by collections throughout the metropolis.

This was seconded by the Rev. F. Tucker, and after some discussion as to the terms of the resolution, carried unanimously. The Rev. Dr. Angus then moved, and Mr. Burcham seconded:—

That in addition to the usual missionary services of the year, there be held in every chapel a special missionary meeting for the purpose of imparting information, exciting attention to the claims of India, fostering in the Churches a spirit of more earnest prayer and greater liberality, and increasing the efficiency of the auxiliaries and missionary associations, or of forming them where they do not exist, and that suitable measures may be adopted for the obtaining donations, and augmenting the annual income of the society.

After some conversation, this resolution also was agreed to. The meeting closed with prayer.

SERVICES AT THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—On Sunday evening there was open-air preaching on the steps of the Royal Exchange, “with the permission of the Lord Mayor, and under the sanction of the Lord Bishop of London.” The Rev. Mr. Richardson, of St. Olave’s, Jewry, formerly curate of St. George’s, Southwark, preached on the occasion. The service lasted only a little over half-an-hour. These services are to be continued for several successive Sunday evenings.

THE MEETINGS FOR UNITED PRAYER.—There was a meeting at the Young Men’s Christian Association Rooms, 48, Great Marlborough-street, yesterday (Tuesday) at 4 p.m. The meetings to be held during the present week will be as follows:—At Stafford House, New-road, to-day at 4.30 p.m.; and in the Lower Hall, Exeter Hall, on Thursday, at 4 p.m. A weekly meeting on Thursday evenings, at 8.30 p.m., is held in the St. Matthias National School, Hare-street, Bethnal-green. A daily mid-day meeting (between 1 and 2 p.m.) is held at the Young Men’s Christian Association House, 165, Aldersgate-street.

NEW INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS, HECKMONDWIKE, YORKSHIRE.—On Whit-Tuesday, the flourishing manufacturing village of Heckmondwike was the scene of general rejoicing, consequent upon the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of new Sunday and day-schools connected with the Upper Independent Chapel at that place. The Independent ministers, friends, and school-children, met at the Freemasons’-hall, about one o’clock, where a few addresses were delivered. The chair was taken by W. Tattersfield, Esq. After a few remarks from the Chairman, Mr. George Burnley, one of the Sunday-school teachers, after giving a history of the

Independent schools of Heckmondwike, from 1821 to the present time, remarked that the increase of scholars made it imperative on the friends of education to agitate for larger school-rooms; and he gave a history of the movement by means of which the present building had been erected. The Chairman, in suitable words, presented Edwin Firth, Esq., with a mahogany mallet and silver trowel, for the purpose of laying the stone. The Rev. Henry Bean (Upper Independent Chapel), having addressed the meeting, the audience and school children then formed in procession and walked to the site of the new schools in High-street. Platforms were erected for the ladies and the school children, and the number of persons congregated was estimated at 3,000. A hymn was first sung by the children, and then Mr. Edwin Firth proceeded to lay the stone, and afterwards addressed a few words to the assembly. He said that the building, of which he had just laid the foundation stone, would combine Sabbath, day, and infant-schools, with residences for the master and chapel-keeper. They would accommodate 600 scholars and a staff of teachers. The day's infant-schools would also be very convenient, with a large piece of land attached for a play-ground. The schools, with the land, would cost about 2,000*l.*, the whole of which had been raised by voluntary contribution, and the schools would be maintained on the voluntary principle. (Hear, hear.) They repudiated all State aid and Government interference—for they did not believe in the efficacy of public grants, nor Government inspection. (Cheers.) After a hymn had been sung, and cheers given by the school-children, the meeting dispersed. At five o'clock, the children assembled in the Freemasons'-hall, where they partook of tea. About 600 were present, including old scholars. In the school-room near the Upper Chapel, a public tea was also held, which had been provided by the ladies of the district. About 400 persons sat down. In the evening a public meeting was held in the Upper Independent Chapel. The school children occupied the galleries, and there was a crowded audience, numbering about 1,500. John Burnley, Esq., occupied the chair, and amongst the gentlemen on the platform were John Crossley, Esq., Rev. T. Scales, Rev. H. Bean, E. Baines, Esq., W. Willans, Esq., Rev. M. Howard, E. Firth, J. L. Firth, M. Firth, C. H. Firth, and T. F. Firth, Esqrs., T. E. Plint, Esq., W. Tattersfield, Esq., &c. Several hymns were sung by the children prior to the commencement of the meeting, and during the proceedings. The Chairman, Mr. E. Baines, Mr. Crossley, Mr. T. E. Plint, the Rev. Thos. Scales, Mr. Willans, and the Rev. M. Howard spoke upon the occasion.

THE NEW ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN.—On Thursday evening the twelfth anniversary festival of this institution took place at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, under the presidency of Mr. Robert Hanbury, M.P., who was supported by Mr. Alderman Wire; Godfrey Lushington, Esq.; Dr. Lockhart, of China; R. Wilkinson, Esq., of Totteridge-park; W. A. Bagalley, Esq.; H. Leaf, Esq.; Rev. T. Aveling; Rev. F. Wills; J. H. Devile, Esq.; Sir J. Tyler; Dr. Cooke; F. Wilkins, Esq.; A. Fraser, Esq.; Charles Reed, Esq.; Rev. W. Woodhouse; Professor Ransom; Rev. J. Stier; Rev. W. M. Statham, &c., &c. This asylum was established in 1844 for the purpose of relieving fatherless children, without respect to place, sex, or religious distinction; the only qualification being, that the child must be destitute and above the condition of the pauper. In the short space of fourteen years 374 children have been received, and there are now 157 on the foundation. These are at present accommodated in three houses, which are quite full, and it was hoped that the new building, now in course of construction at Coudon, may relieve the committee of all difficulty in respect to the means of satisfying the various applicants for assistance. The building, it was said, would be capable of receiving 300 inmates, but it would be quite impossible to accommodate this number so long as the institution remained in debt. It was expected that the building would be opened in July next, but although it is one of the most attractive, yet inexpensive structures in London, it is not free from debt, there being a claim in respect of it amounting to 10,000*l.*, the total cost being about 24,000*l.* After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts had been given from the chair, Mr. Alderman Wire proposed the "Health of the chairman," and in doing so he bore testimony to the part the chairman and the eminent firm to which he belonged had taken in every good cause and in connexion with all societies which had for their object the benefit of the poorer classes. The toast was received with enthusiasm. The Chairman returned thanks. He called on the company to aid the institution by their subscriptions, and if they would do so, the new institution would be opened for the reception of the children in July next. He concluded by giving "Prosperity to the Society." A number of the children were then introduced, and the interesting appearance of the younger ones at once enlisted all the sympathies of the gentlemen present. Their healthy and pleasant appearance spoke volumes for the care taken of them in the institution. They sang a suitable piece of music, and then took up their place for a while behind the chair. Mr. Alderman Wire and the Rev. Thomas Aveling, the secretaries, read various lists of subscriptions, yielding in all nearly 700*l.* The latter said this was one of the five charitable institutions established by the Rev. Dr. Reed, whose unwearied exertions in the cause of benevolence were past all praise. (Loud cheers.) He very eloquently advocated the claims of the institution they were that day met to support. Mr. Charles Reed explained that his father, Dr.

Reed, was prevented being amongst them that day by indisposition. Mr. Lushington proposed "Success to the Corporation of London," to which Mr. Alderman Wire and Mr. Charles Reed replied. The Rev. W. Statham replied to the toast of "The ministers who have advocated the claims of the charity." Various other toasts having been given, the party broke up.

PENDLETON, MANCHESTER.—The Rev. S. St. N. Dobson, B.A., late of Yarmouth, has accepted the cordial invitation of the church and congregation at Pendleton, Manchester, and will commence his labours there on the 13th inst.

THE AMERICAN REVIVAL.—We learn from a friend that he has been personally interested in three cases, within a few weeks, of money restored under the influence of an awakened conscience. Two of them were his own debtors, who had for years kept him out of his dues in a fraudulent way. The third was an unknown party in Rhode Island, who sent money to cancel an unsuspected claim of a firm in this city. This is the right kind of repentance.—*New York Chronicle.*

FUNERAL OF THE LATE DR. JENKYN.—The remains of this esteemed and lamented minister were interred in the Rochester Cemetery on Wednesday last. The numerous attendance of the church and congregation, and of other friends in Rochester, and the feelings of sorrow and regret evinced in the chapel and at the grave, indicated the high regard and esteem which was felt for Dr. Jenkyn by all who had the best means of knowing him. The following gentlemen attended, as a mark of respect and regard for the character and memory of their departed friend:—Mr. Alderman Challis and Mr. Alderman Wire; Revs. Dr. Carlile, of Woolwich; Thoresby, of London; Thomas, of Stockwell; Roberts, of Merton; Thomas, of Tooting; Jenkyn, of Rye; and Gilfillan and Edkins, formerly missionaries in China; Drs. Cooke and Williams, of London; and Mr. Valk, surgeon; with several gentlemen connected with the locality. Mr. Thoresby read the Scriptures and prayed; Mr. Thomas delivered an appropriate and affectionate address; and Dr. Carlile concluded with prayer and the benediction. The feeling of sorrow expressed by all classes on the melancholy occasion, and the testimony borne to his excellence by all his ministerial brethren who attended, must have been very consoling to his widow and relations.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

MR. WASHINGTON WILKS.

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, on the motion of Mr. M. GIBSON, the order of the day for the consideration of the petition presented on the previous night from Mr. W. Wilks was read, after which the right hon. gentleman moved that Mr. Wilks having unreservedly retracted in his petition every charge of corruption and any imputation arising therefrom against the hon. member for Hereford, he should be discharged from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. CLIVE observed that he would not oppose the discharge of Mr. Wilks from custody. He wished, however, to call the attention of the house to the fact that two charges had been brought against him. The first charge was one of corruption; and as it was a stab in the dark, no authority being given, he could only meet it with a naked denial. The second charge was one of partiality, and that he was fortunately able to disprove. In addition to the testimony of the hon. member for Sandwich, given in his favour on a former evening, he was now able to adduce that of the learned counsel who had been engaged in the case on both sides. He had seen those gentlemen that morning, and they had authorised him to say that up to the termination of the case they were unable to ascertain what the leaning of the chairman was. They treated the charge of partiality as one too absurd to be entertained, and were surprised that such an idea could have occurred to any one. (Hear, hear.)

After a few words from Mr. ELLIOT, who observed that when in the committee-room he had not seen the slightest indication of partiality on the part of the hon. member for Hereford,

Mr. WALPOLE said he thought the hon. member for Hereford might rest assured that in the estimation of the house he stood completely exonerated from any charge of corruption and partiality that had been brought against him. (Hear, hear.) The petitioner "unreservedly retracted every charge of corruption and any imputation arising therefrom," and he thought, therefore, enough had been done to clear the hon. member from the charges brought against him, and to vindicate the honour and credit of the house.

The motion was then agreed to that Washington Wilks be discharged from custody.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS' BILL.

Mr. COWPER, in moving the second reading of this bill, explained its principle and details. Mr. BLACK, who was hostile to all the three Medical Bills, having missed the opportunity of calling for a division at this stage, and the bill having been read a second time, moved to defer its committal for six months. Mr. BRADY supported the bill.

Mr. WALPOLE, premising that all the bills contained principles worthy of consideration and of adoption, and that the subject was encumbered with difficulties, said he thought the best thing he could do was to point out the evils and anomalies, and the remedies required, and to consider how far those provided in the several bills were sufficient; and this led him to a critical examination of the three bills, and to a comparison of their objects and provisions.

He concluded by laying down certain leading principles which, in his opinion, should guide legislation in this matter, and recommended that the bill immediately under discussion should be made the basis of a measure that would meet the objects which all had in view. For this purpose he offered to prepare clauses to be introduced into the bill in committee.

Ultimately, after a long discussion, the amendment was withdrawn, and the bill was ordered to be committed on the 8th of June.

Mr. T. DUNCOMB thought the Home Secretary had very fairly dealt with the objections to these three bills, and the best course which could now be taken would be for the Government to introduce a bill of their own, instead of merely bringing forward amendments in the measure of the right hon. member for Hertford. He himself should be very glad to withdraw his own bill, so as to leave the field open to them. He had seen so much of the jealousies and bickerings of the profession that he was not surprised at the unwillingness of the Government to touch the subject. A register, such as that proposed by his bill, was the chief thing needed; and as for the medical reform in general, there could not be a worse tribunal than the House of Commons to judge and decide on it. If they stuck to political reforms and clerical reforms there would be work enough, but he would advise them to have nothing to do with the doctors. (Laughter.) He then postponed till the 23rd inst. the motion for the second reading of his Medical Profession and Medical Corporation Bill; and on the motion of Lord ELCHO, the order for the second reading of his Medical Profession Bill was discharged.

PROPERTY QUALIFICATION BILL.

On the motion for resuming the adjourned debate on the second reading of this bill, Mr. BENTINCK moved that it be read a second time that day six months. If the bill were passed that house would become the refuge of bankrupts and disreputable characters. ("Oh, oh!" and laughter.) Burke, speaking upon this question, said that the road to eminence and power ought not to be made a thing too much of course, that merit ought to pass through some sort of probation, that the Temple of Honour—which of course meant the House of Commons—(a laugh)—ought to be set upon an eminence, and that access thereto should be obtainable only by virtue and merit severely tried. He (Mr. Bentinck) wished the noble lord the member for Tiverton was present. It happened, somehow or other, that he and other members of the late Government were frequently absent when questions were brought forward by hon. gentlemen sitting on the Opposition benches that had been opposed by the late Government. These accidents, in fact, had happened so often that they seemed to be accidents on purpose. (Laughter.)

Mr. SEYMOUR said he had had a good deal of experience in the trial of election petitions, when the question turned upon the property qualification of the member whose election was disputed, and he had come to the conclusion that the property qualification law was a snare to hon. members. (Hear.)

Mr. DRUMMOND believed that if property were dissociated from political power it would be impossible to preserve property. Some of the advocates of Parliamentary reform had distinctly given notice that they wished to lay the whole weight of taxation upon that Utopian society called the rich—(a laugh)—and then the whole country might be reduced to a uniform level of pauperism. (A laugh.)

Sir G. C. LEWIS supported the bill, as he believed that the ordeal which candidates for seats in that house had to pass through would prevent any but such as were properly qualified from being returned as members of the house. That ordeal was the real security for the social condition of its members.

Mr. NEWDEGATE believed that the object of some of the supporters of the bill was chiefly to have it sent up to the House of Lords, in order that it might add to the number of bills rejected by that house, and that the House of Lords might be brought into disrepute.

After a few words from Mr. GRIFFITH and Mr. KNIGHTLEY,

Mr. HENLEY said that, believing that the subject before the house ought properly to be dealt with by a general measure, he should vote against the further progress of the present bill. (Hear, hear.)

The house then divided, when the numbers were—

For going into committee	222
Against	109
Majority	113

On clause 1, Mr. BENTINCK called the attention of the house to the extraordinary position in which it was placed. He hoped that the house would hear from occupants of the Treasury and front Opposition benches why on the present occasion they had adopted a course different to that which they had followed on previous occasions. Such sudden changes were calculated to damage the reputation of the house, and, in his opinion, some explanation was necessary. (Hear.)

Mr. WALPOLE explained the course he had formerly adopted. His hon. friend said that the question was essential to the independence of this house—(Hear, hear)—that members should have a property qualification.

Essential to the independence of this house! Why, does not the hon. gentleman know that no qualification is necessary for members for the Universities, nor for Scotch members? and I must say that certainly, in my opinion, the members for Scotland are at least as independent, and exercise their judgment as independently, as any members of the house. (Hear, hear.) The son of my hon. friend could also sit in this house without

voluntary principle. When the clergy are directly dependent on the bounty of their flocks, and are thereby brought into closer association with them, the professional element is greatly modified by that freer element which is characteristic of the laity. Precedents, forms, privileges, artificial limits, and so forth, become less momentous in the presence of a liberated body of energetic spiritual life, and old-world notions, types, and habits are usually encroached upon. The search for truth is more restless and conscientious—the effort to make it known, when found, is more zealous—and church associations are far less disposed to be bound by the narrow and pedantic restrictions of ancestral mistakes or assumptions. All these results, we confess, voluntarism has a tendency to produce. And, therefore, we love it—therefore we esteem it the great instrument of progress. If this be fanaticism, we are content to be classed with fanatics. And as “a living dog is better than a dead lion,” so a deformed man who lives, and moves, is far to be preferred to a deceased beauty. “After the manner which they (our civil rulers) call heresy (fanaticism) so worship we the God of our fathers.” Give us the liberty, and we are content to bear the reproach.

A CHURCH-RATE LAMENTATION!—In a letter to the *Record*, the secretary of the “Laymen’s Committee” regrets that the petitioning movement against what he terms “the Church Spoliation Bill,” has not succeeded. “We do not yet number one half of the total of those sent up in 1856 against a similar bill.” “It is curious to observe,” he continues—“and the opponents of the Church boast of it—that while the petitions in Church defence from the parishes amount to double the number of those from Dissenters, the total of signatures up to the end of May exceed those of Churchmen by fifty per cent.—a result to be accounted for from the fact of the greater activity of those who innovate than of those who enjoy and profess to uphold our ecclesiastical establishment.” Churchmen are asked to arouse themselves. “Petitions should come up to the Lords numerous soon after the second reading, signed by men of known character, poor and rich, and then let the value of petitions in favour of the Spoliation Bill be estimated comparatively by Parliament.”

ANOTHER DISCUSSION ON CHRISTIANITY.—During the present month the Sheffield Temperance Hall is to be the scene of a formal discussion between the Rev. Brewin Grant, B.A., and Mr. Bradlaugh, who goes by the name of “Iconoclast,” on the authenticity of Christianity and the Bible.

FEAR OF RIVALRY.—A correspondent informs us that the “United Methodist Free Church,” at Grays, a village station on the London and Tilbury line, leased a piece of ground for the purpose of building a chapel in near proximity to the parish church. Great was the vexation of the Church party, who managed by some legal quibble to prevent the threatened erection. A certain necessary lease was kept back. Numbers of persons, according to public announcement, were assembled to witness laying the first stone of the new chapel; and when they reached the spot they found a most unsightly wall had been erected joining the edifice, which would prevent ingress to the proposed chapel, and a board politely intimating that “any person trespassing on these grounds will be prosecuted!”

THE SUNDAY BANDS.—A very large concourse of people were attracted on Sunday afternoon to the Regent’s-park to hear for the second time this season the performance of the “People’s Subscription Band.” A band is announced to perform next Sunday in Victoria-park.

WESLEYAN METHODISM shows an increase of 7,053 during the past year.

THE STATE-AID QUESTION AT THE CAPE.—Amongst other questions referred to select committees is that of State grants for religious purposes. Several petitions from various congregations of the Dutch Reformed Church have been presented, asking for grants in aid. The house is divided on the State grants question. As to education it is very improbable that anything of importance will be done this year.—*Cape Town Argus*.

A PAIR OF DESTRUCTIVES!—Mr. G. H. Davis, lately an Independent minister at Bristol, but now secretary to the Religious Tract Society, is reported to have said at the recent annual meeting of the Protestant Alliance: “The Protestant cause wanted a representative in the House of Commons, who possessed strong convictions on the subject of Protestantism, and a power of giving utterance to them. There were many sound Protestants in the house, but they were distracted amongst many objects of importance; they wanted at least one who should make Protestantism his special subject. And when he saw what such men as Edward Miall and John Bright were able to effect, because they were men of strong convictions, though he believed that their convictions, if carried out, would ruin the country, he was still more desirous of seeing a Protestant member who would make Protestantism prominent on all proper occasions.”

THE SCOTCH UNIVERSITIES BILL.—The Lord Advocate’s Bill dealing with the Universities of Scotland has excited great attention, and a good deal of opposition. In Aberdeen there is a strong feeling against the proposal which aims at the suppression of one of the two Colleges of Arts comprised in Marischal College and King’s College, the one, it is

understood in those parts, being Marischal College. Two Royal Commissions have deprecated this measure. The citizens of Aberdeen have petitioned against it. The graduates of both colleges oppose it. And other bodies, lay and ecclesiastical, not only in Aberdeen, but in other places, have given it a persevering opposition. The measure, it is alleged, would be “a direct subversion of the foundations of Marischal College and of about fifty separate and independent endowments for the promotion of education in arts within its walls—many of these of considerable amount, and together affording a revenue that, with comparatively trifling assistance from Parliament, has maintained the college in full efficiency for nearly three centuries.”

Religious Intelligence.

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES FOR CENTRAL SOUTH AFRICA.

The missionaries appointed to enter upon the new field of Christian effort opened by the discoveries of Dr. Livingstone on the banks of the Zambesi, in Central South Africa, left London on Friday morning to embark for Cape Town, amidst the fervent prayers and kind wishes of many sympathising friends.

On Monday evening week a special service was held at the London Mission House, Blomfield-street, to enable the directors of the society, and other friends invited on the occasion, to take leave of the brethren, consisting of the Revs. John Mackenzie, Roger Paice, William H. Sykes, and Thomas Thomas, and their respective wives. The meeting was presided over by the Rev. Dr. Spence, as vice-chairman of the board. The Rev. Dr. Burder having commenced the proceedings by commending the missionaries to the Divine guidance and protection, the Rev. E. Prout, home-secretary, read appropriate portions of Scripture.

Dr. Tidman opened the business in a clear and comprehensive address. Africa, he said, had been one of the earliest spheres of the society’s solicitude. More than sixty years ago, Vanderkemp and Reid had entered the field when it was beset with difficulties second only to those which had to be encountered in Bengal. At a subsequent period the celebrated John Campbell, of Kingsland, went forth and performed the great feat, as it was then justly deemed, of penetrating the country so far as Latakoo. Intelligence of this enterprise on the traveller’s return excited a deep interest in this country. In this way the path was opened up for the entrance and settlement of Mr. Moffat, who had ever since, with a steadiness and an energy worthy of all admiration, prosecuted his evangelical labours. It was distinctly to be understood that the grand object of the London Missionary Society was the diffusion of the Gospel. That once received, they well knew that everything else tending to elevate humanity would follow in its train. They viewed geographical discovery simply as the handmaid of evangelisation. The axiom enunciated by Dr. Livingstone in his book was the correct one,—that where discovery ended, there missions began. Dr. Tidman further dwelt on the greatly improved aspect of affairs with respect to missions in Africa. The work was no longer surrounded by the difficulties which had originally to be encountered. Books were prepared, and the Word of God itself translated; the confidence of the tribes had been extensively secured, and the land was now open for safe and successful enterprise. It was not meant that the work was not still arduous, calling for faith, patience, and perseverance; but, certainly, it was light and easy compared with the state of things fifty years ago. The young brethren who were going forth would enjoy the incalculable benefit of the counsel and guidance of the veteran missionary, Robert Moffat, who accompanying them, would see them safely and comfortably settled. That man of brave and loving spirit knew the heart of a stranger, and would be found to sustain towards them a most paternal part. Mr. Moffat was now all but a native,—a perfect master of the languages, and acquainted with the chiefs on all sides; and, in particular, he enjoyed the confidence of the great Moselekatse. This was an important circumstance, since it had a material bearing on the contemplated new settlement. Moselekatse was a man slowly to be won, but once secured, he might be relied on. Even at the outset he displayed a sense of justice, and a spirit of prudence in dealing with the missionaries; and now he had pledged his honour to Mr. Moffat, that he would be a friend and father to the new teachers. Dr. Tidman went on to observe, that, while there was much in the past to inspire gratitude, the great thing that now occupied the mind of the directors was the future of Africa. What was to be the aspect of its moral and spiritual condition? What the issue of the labours of the enterprising Livingstone, on which the society had spent thousands on thousands of pounds sterling? Everything, all evangelical labour, culminated in this. Mr. Helmore there (who sat at Dr. Tidman’s right hand) in the course of his exertions became a farmer, a builder, a constructor of reservoirs, a man of many deeds and many names; but these were the mere concomitants of the grand enterprise, which was to point men to the Lamb of God. The teaching and preaching of the Gospel of Christ were, and are, and must ever be, the grand object of the missionary. Dr. Tidman having closed,

The Rev. James Sherman having addressed the missionaries, Mr. Helmore was invited by the chairman to make any observations which might

occur to him; and, in doing so, he corroborated the views which had been set forth by Dr. Tidman, touching the prior claims of the Gospel in its simplicity, and its never-failing tendency to produce civilisation. He found the natives sunk in the lowest debasement, the men slothful and selfish, the women degraded, and treated as beasts of burden; but, so soon as the Word of God began to take effect, a new order of things appeared. Having received the white man’s lessons, they became his imitators in everything, aspiring to similar dress, residence, and comforts.

The Rev. George Smith having commended the missionaries to the blessing and protection of the Most High, the business closed.

CHURCH EXTENSION IN CARDIFF.—Several of the members of the Independent Welsh Church assembling for Divine worship at Ebenezer Chapel, Cardiff, who live in the vicinity of the docks, felt anxious to provide for the religious wants of the teeming population in that neighbourhood, and having obtained a spot of ground in Mount Stuart-square, a neat and commodious chapel, measuring fifty-one feet by thirty-eight, was erected, at an expense of upwards of 1,000*l.*, to be called Mount Stuart Chapel. The opening services were held on the 23rd and 24th of May, when the Revs. D. Rees, Llanelly; T. Rees, Beaufort; J. Thomas, Bryn; H. Jones, Carmarthen; M. Ellis, Mynyddyslwyn, preached in Welsh; and the Revs. N. Glass, and R. T. Verrall, B.A., Cardiff, preached in English. The congregations were numerous, and the collections liberal.

EXTENSION OF BAPTIST MISSIONS IN INDIA.—A *soirée* and conference of the friends and supporters of the Baptist Missionary Society took place at the Mission House, Moorgate-street, on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of taking into consideration the question of the extension of the mission in India. In the absence of Sir Morton Peto, Bart., the chair was taken by Mr. Sands. Mr. Trestrail, the secretary, announced that the contributions received from the London district amounted to about 600*l.* Mr. Underhill related the particulars of his visit to Bristol, and announced that the association there, which contained forty-six churches, proposed to make a vigorous appeal towards raising the required 5,000*l.* for this special object. The Rev. D. Katterns, of Hackney, moved the first resolution:—

That this meeting of pastors and officers of auxiliaries, and other friends of the Baptist Missionary Society in the metropolis, has learnt, with sincere pleasure, that it is the intention of the committee of the Baptist Missionary Society to reinstate the stations in Northern India, so painfully destroyed during the late lamentable mutiny, to increase the number of its missionaries in India, and to seek the augmentation of the funds of the society by donations and otherwise for the above purposes, and the general extension of its operations in the East, and will cordially sustain the committee in an effort for the attainment of these important objects.

The Rev. J. H. Hinton seconded the resolution, which was put from the chair and carried. The Rev. J. Leechman proposed the next resolution:—

That in order to assist in raising at least the sum of 5,000*l.*, which will be immediately required, the pastors and officers of the metropolitan churches promise on their own behalf, and they earnestly invite their brethren who are about to co-operate with them, to devote Lord’s day, the 10th of July, to this object, by preaching sermons adapted to the occasion and by collections throughout the metropolis.

This was seconded by the Rev. F. Tucker, and after some discussion as to the terms of the resolution, carried unanimously. The Rev. Dr. Angus then moved, and Mr. Burcham seconded:—

That in addition to the usual missionary services of the year, there be held in every chapel a special missionary meeting for the purpose of imparting information, exciting attention to the claims of India, fostering in the Churches a spirit of more earnest prayer and greater liberality, and increasing the efficiency of the auxiliaries and missionary associations, or of forming them where they do not exist, and that suitable measures may be adopted for the obtaining donations, and augmenting the annual income of the society.

After some conversation, this resolution also was agreed to. The meeting closed with prayer.

SERVICES AT THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—On Sunday evening there was open-air preaching on the steps of the Royal Exchange, “with the permission of the Lord Mayor, and under the sanction of the Lord Bishop of London.” The Rev. Mr. Richardson, of St. Olave’s, Jewry, formerly curate of St. George’s, Southwark, preached on the occasion. The service lasted only a little over half-an-hour. These services are to be continued for several successive Sunday evenings.

THE MEETINGS FOR UNITED PRAYER.—There was a meeting at the Young Men’s Christian Association Rooms, 48, Great Marlborough-street, yesterday (Tuesday) at 4 p.m. The meetings to be held during the present week will be as follows:—At Stafford House, New-road, to-day at 4.30 p.m.; and in the Lower Hall, Exeter Hall, on Thursday, at 4 p.m. A weekly meeting on Thursday evenings, at 8.30 p.m., is held in the St. Matthias National School, Hare-street, Bethnal-green. A daily mid-day meeting (between 1 and 2 p.m.) is held at the Young Men’s Christian Association House, 165, Aldersgate-street.

NEW INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS, HECKMONDWIKE, YORKSHIRE.—On Whit-Tuesday, the flourishing manufacturing village of Heckmondwike was the scene of general rejoicing, consequent upon the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of new Sunday and day-schools connected with the Upper Independent Chapel at that place. The Independent ministers, friends, and school-children, met at the Freemasons’-hall, about one o’clock, where a few addresses were delivered. The chair was taken by W. Tattersfield, Esq. After a few remarks from the Chairman, Mr. George Burnley, one of the Sunday-school teachers, after giving a history of the

Independent schools of Heckmondwike, from 1821 to the present time, remarked that the increase of scholars made it imperative on the friends of education to agitate for larger school-rooms; and he gave a history of the movement by means of which the present building had been erected. The Chairman, in suitable words, presented Edwin Firth, Esq., with a mahogany mallet and silver trowel, for the purpose of laying the stone. The Rev. Henry Bean (Upper Independent Chapel), having addressed the meeting, the audience and school children then formed in procession and walked to the site of the new schools in High-street. Platforms were erected for the ladies and the school children, and the number of persons congregated was estimated at 3,000. A hymn was first sung by the children, and then Mr. Edwin Firth proceeded to lay the stone, and afterwards addressed a few words to the assembly. He said that the building, of which he had just laid the foundation stone, would combine Sabbath, day, and infant-schools, with residences for the master and chapel-keeper. They would accommodate 600 scholars and a staff of teachers. The day's infant-schools would also be very convenient, with a large piece of land attached for a play-ground. The schools, with the land, would cost about 2,000*l.*, the whole of which had been raised by voluntary contribution, and the schools would be maintained on the voluntary principle. (Hear, hear.) They repudiated all State aid and Government interference—for they did not believe in the efficacy of public grants, nor Government inspection. (Cheers.) After a hymn had been sung, and cheers given by the school-children, the meeting dispersed. At five o'clock, the children assembled in the Freemasons' hall, where they partook of tea. About 600 were present, including old scholars. In the school-room near the Upper Chapel, a public tea was also held, which had been provided by the ladies of the district. About 400 persons sat down. In the evening a public meeting was held in the Upper Independent Chapel. The school children occupied the galleries, and there was a crowded audience, numbering about 1,500. John Burnley, Esq., occupied the chair, and amongst the gentlemen on the platform were John Crossley, Esq., Rev. T. Scales, Rev. H. Bean, E. Baines, Esq., W. Willans, Esq., Rev. M. Howard, E. Firth, J. L. Firth, M. Firth, C. H. Firth, and T. F. Firth, Esqrs., T. E. Plint, Esq., W. Tattersfield, Esq., &c. Several hymns were sung by the children prior to the commencement of the meeting, and during the proceedings. The Chairman, Mr. E. Baines, Mr. Crossley, Mr. T. E. Plint, the Rev. Thos. Scales, Mr. Willans, and the Rev. M. Howard spoke upon the occasion.

THE NEW ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN.—On Thursday evening the twelfth anniversary festival of this institution took place at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, under the presidency of Mr. Robert Hanbury, M.P., who was supported by Mr. Alderman Wire; Godfrey Lushington, Esq.; Dr. Lockhart, of China; R. Wilkinson, Esq., of Totteridge-park; W. A. Bagalley, Esq.; H. Leaf, Esq.; Rev. T. Aveling; Rev. F. Wills; J. H. Devile, Esq.; Sir J. Tyler; Dr. Cooke; F. Wilkins, Esq.; A. Fraser, Esq.; Charles Reed, Esq.; Rev. W. Woodhouse; Professor Ransom; Rev. J. Stier; Rev. W. M. Statham, &c., &c. This asylum was established in 1844 for the purpose of relieving fatherless children, without respect to place, sex, or religious distinction; the only qualification being, that the child must be destitute and above the condition of the pauper. In the short space of fourteen years 374 children have been received, and there are now 157 on the foundation. These are at present accommodated in three houses, which are quite full, and it was hoped that the new building, now in course of construction at Coulsdon, may relieve the committee of all difficulty in respect to the means of satisfying the various applicants for assistance. The building, it was said, would be capable of receiving 300 inmates, but it would be quite impossible to accommodate this number so long as the institution remained in debt. It was expected that the building would be opened in July next, but although it is one of the most attractive, yet inexpensive structures in London, it is not free from debt, there being a claim in respect of it amounting to 10,000*l.*, the total cost being about 24,000*l.* After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts had been given from the chair, Mr. Alderman Wire proposed the "Health of the chairman," and in doing so he bore testimony to the part the chairman and the eminent firm to which he belonged had taken in every good cause and in connexion with all societies which had for their object the benefit of the poorer classes. The toast was received with enthusiasm. The Chairman returned thanks. He called on the company to aid the institution by their subscriptions, and if they would do so, the new institution would be opened for the reception of the children in July next. He concluded by giving "Prosperity to the Society." A number of the children were then introduced, and the interesting appearance of the younger ones at once enlisted all the sympathies of the gentlemen present. Their healthy and pleasant appearance spoke volumes for the care taken of them in the institution. They sang a suitable piece of music, and then took up their place for awhile behind the chair. Mr. Alderman Wire and the Rev. Thomas Aveling, the secretaries, read various lists of subscriptions, yielding in all nearly 700*l.* The latter said this was one of the five charitable institutions established by the Rev. Dr. Reed, whose unwearied exertions in the cause of benevolence were past all praise. (Loud cheers.) He very eloquently advocated the claims of the institution they were that day met to support. Mr. Charles Reed explained that his father, Dr.

Reed, was prevented being amongst them that day by indisposition. Mr. Lushington proposed "Success to the Corporation of London," to which Mr. Alderman Wire and Mr. Charles Reed replied. The Rev. W. Statham replied to the toast of "The ministers who have advocated the claims of the charity." Various other toasts having been given, the party broke up.

PENDLETON, MANCHESTER.—The Rev. S. St. N. Dobson, B.A., late of Yarmouth, has accepted the cordial invitation of the church and congregation at Pendleton, Manchester, and will commence his labours there on the 13th inst.

THE AMERICAN REVIVAL.—We learn from a friend that he has been personally interested in three cases, within a few weeks, of money restored under the influence of an awakened conscience. Two of them were his own debtors, who had for years kept him out of his dues in a fraudulent way. The third was an unknown party in Rhode Island, who sent money to cancel an unsuspected claim of a firm in this city. This is the right kind of repentance.—*New York Chronicle.*

FUNERAL OF THE LATE DR. JENKYN.—The remains of this esteemed and lamented minister were interred in the Rochester Cemetery on Wednesday last. The numerous attendance of the church and congregation, and of other friends in Rochester, and the feelings of sorrow and regret evinced in the chapel and at the grave, indicated the high regard and esteem which was felt for Dr. Jenkyn by all who had the best means of knowing him. The following gentlemen attended, as a mark of respect and regard for the character and memory of their departed friend:—Mr. Alderman Challis and Mr. Alderman Wire; Revs. Dr. Carlile, of Woolwich; Thoresby, of London; Thomas, of Stockwell; Roberts, of Merton; Thomas, of Tooting; Jenkyn, of Rye; and Gillillan and Edkins, formerly missionaries in China; Drs. Cooke and Williams, of London; and Mr. Valk, surgeon; with several gentlemen connected with the locality. Mr. Thoresby read the Scriptures and prayed; Mr. Thomas delivered an appropriate and affectionate address; and Dr. Carlile concluded with prayer and the benediction. The feeling of sorrow expressed by all classes on the melancholy occasion, and the testimony borne to his excellence by all his ministerial brethren who attended, must have been very consoling to his widow and relations.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

MR. WASHINGTON WILKS.

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, on the motion of Mr. M. GIBSON, the order of the day for the consideration of the petition presented on the previous night from Mr. W. Wilks was read, after which the right hon. gentleman moved that Mr. Wilks having unreservedly retracted in his petition every charge of corruption and any imputation arising therefrom against the hon. member for Hereford, he should be discharged from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. CLIVE observed that he would not oppose the discharge of Mr. Wilks from custody. He wished, however, to call the attention of the house to the fact that two charges had been brought against him. The first charge was one of corruption; and as it was a stab in the dark, no authority being given, he could only meet it with a naked denial. The second charge was one of partiality, and that he was fortunately able to disprove. In addition to the testimony of the hon. member for Sandwich, given in his favour on a former evening, he was now able to adduce that of the learned counsel who had been engaged in the case on both sides. He had seen those gentlemen that morning, and they had authorised him to say that up to the termination of the case they were unable to ascertain what the leaning of the chairman was. They treated the charge of partiality as one too absurd to be entertained, and were surprised that such an idea could have occurred to any one. (Hear, hear.)

After a few words from Mr. ELLIOT, who observed that when in the committee-room he had not seen the slightest indication of partiality on the part of the hon. member for Hereford,

Mr. WALPOLE said he thought the hon. member for Hereford might rest assured that in the estimation of the house he stood completely exonerated from any charge of corruption and partiality that had been brought against him. (Hear, hear.) The petitioner "unreservedly retracted every charge of corruption and any imputation arising therefrom," and he thought, therefore, enough had been done to clear the hon. member from the charges brought against him, and to vindicate the honour and credit of the house.

The motion was then agreed to that Washington Wilks be discharged from custody.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS' BILL.

Mr. COWPER, in moving the second reading of this bill, explained its principle and details. Mr. BLACK, who was hostile to all the three Medical Bills, having missed the opportunity of calling for a division at this stage, and the bill having been read a second time, moved to defer its commitment for six months. Mr. BIRBY supported the bill.

Mr. WALPOLE, premising that all the bills contained principles worthy of consideration and of adoption, and that the subject was encumbered with difficulties, said he thought the best thing he could do was to point out the evils and anomalies, and the remedies required; and to consider how far those provided in the several bills were sufficient; and this led him to a critical examination of the three bills, and to a comparison of their objects and provisions.

He concluded by laying down certain leading principles which, in his opinion, should guide legislation in this matter, and recommended that the bill immediately under discussion should be made the basis of a measure that would meet the objects which all had in view. For this purpose he offered to prepare clauses to be introduced into the bill in committee.

Ultimately, after a long discussion, the amendment was withdrawn, and the bill was ordered to be committed on the 8th of June.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE thought the Home Secretary had very fairly dealt with the objections to these three bills, and the best course which could now be taken would be for the Government to introduce a bill of their own, instead of merely bringing forward amendments in the measure of the right hon. member for Hertford. He himself should be very glad to withdraw his own bill, so as to leave the field open to them. He had seen so much of the jealousies and bickerings of the profession that he was not surprised at the unwillingness of the Government to touch the subject. A register, such as that proposed by his bill, was the chief thing needed; and as for the medical reform in general, there could not be a worse tribunal than the House of Commons to judge and decide on it. If they stuck to political reforms and clerical reforms there would be work enough, but he would advise them to have nothing to do with the doctors. (Laughter.) He then postponed till the 23rd inst. the motion for the second reading of his Medical Profession and Medical Corporation Bill; and on the motion of Lord Ellenborough, the order for the second reading of his Medical Profession Bill was discharged.

PROPERTY QUALIFICATION BILL.

On the motion for resuming the adjourned debate on the second reading of this bill, Mr. BENTINCK moved that it be read a second time that day six months. If the bill were passed that house would become the refuge of bankrupts and disreputable characters. ("Oh, oh!" and laughter.) Burke, speaking upon this question, said that the road to eminence and power ought not to be made a thing too much of course, that merit ought to pass through some sort of probation, that the Temple of Honour—which of course meant the House of Commons—(a laugh)—ought to be set upon an eminence, and that access thereto should be obtainable only by virtue and merit severely tried. He (Mr. Bentinck) wished the noble lord the member for Tiverton was present. It happened, somehow or other, that he and other members of the late Government were frequently absent when questions were brought forward by hon. gentlemen sitting on the Opposition benches that had been opposed by the late Government. These accidents, in fact, had happened so often that they seemed to be accidents on purpose. (Laughter.)

Mr. SEYMOUR said he had had a good deal of experience in the trial of election petitions, when the question turned upon the property qualification of the member whose election was disputed, and he had come to the conclusion that the property qualification law was a snare to hon. members. (Hear.)

Mr. DRUMMOND believed that if property were dissociated from political power it would be impossible to preserve property. Some of the advocates of Parliamentary reform had distinctly given notice that they wished to lay the whole weight of taxation upon that Utopian society called the rich—(a laugh)—and then the whole country might be reduced to a uniform level of pauperism. (A laugh.)

Sir G. C. LEWIS supported the bill, as he believed that the ordeal which candidates for seats in that house had to pass through would prevent any but such as were properly qualified from being returned as members of the house. That ordeal was the real security for the social condition of its members.

Mr. NEWDEGATE believed that the object of some of the supporters of the bill was chiefly to have it sent up to the House of Lords, in order that it might add to the number of bills rejected by that house, and that the House of Lords might be brought into disrepute.

After a few words from Mr. GRIFFITH and Mr. KNIGHTLEY,

Mr. HENLEY said that, believing that the subject before the house ought properly to be dealt with by a general measure, he should vote against the further progress of the present bill. (Hear, hear.)

The house then divided, when the numbers were—

For going into committee ... 222

Against ... 109

Majority ... 113

On clause 1, Mr. BENTINCK called the attention of the house to the extraordinary position in which it was placed. He hoped that the house would hear from occupants of the Treasury and front Opposition benches why on the present occasion they had adopted a course different to that which they had followed on previous occasions. Such sudden changes were calculated to damage the reputation of the house, and, in his opinion, some explanation was necessary. (Hear.)

Mr. WALPOLE explained the course he had formerly adopted. His hon. friend said that the question was essential to the independence of this house—(Hear, hear)—that members should have a property qualification.

Essential to the independence of this house! Why, does not the hon. gentleman know that no qualification is necessary for members for the Universities, nor for Scotch members? and I must say that certainly, in my opinion, the members for Scotland are at least as independent, and exercise their judgment as independently, as any members of the house. (Hear, hear.) The son of my hon. friend could also sit in this house without

any qualification, as the son of a county member. (Hear, hear.) I, Sir, must confess that I have never seen anything to make me believe that a property qualification is essential for the independence of this house. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") An hon. friend has reproached me with being a Chartist upon this occasion. Now, certainly, I am no Chartist. (Hear, hear.) I agree with my hon. friend that the representation of the country ought to be founded upon the basis of property as the only means of securing independence, but I am convinced that we shall not interfere with that basis by abolishing a sham. (Hear, hear.)

Colonel NORTH asked whether the same circumstances did not exist now as existed last year when this bill was rejected because a Reform Bill was looming in the distance? Had not the Government promised a Reform Bill? ("No, no.") Well, they had promised to consider a Reform Bill. (Laughter and ironical cheers from the Opposition benches.) He opposed this bill because he considered it an encroachment upon the institutions of the country, and he was sorry that so many members of the Government with whom he had long had the honour of acting had changed their opinions with their seats. (Hear, hear.)

Lord J. RUSSELL said it was not his intention to enter into the dispute which had arisen between the right hon. gentleman and those who sat beside him. (Laughter and cheers.) But he thought the right hon. gentleman gave an excellent reason for the course which he had taken, and that until better reasons were given against it he had a right to adhere to it.

I am glad that the right hon. gentleman the Secretary of State for the Home Department has discussed this question upon its merits, without reference to that great Reform Bill which the Government are to consider during the autumn. I hope he will take the same course with regard to another bill of my hon. friend (Mr. L. King) which is to come on next week—that he will discuss that measure upon its merits and will make as successful a speech in its favour as he has made upon this subject.

Lord J. MANNERS regarded the vote which he had just given in favour of the committal of this bill as one of the most Tory votes which had ever been given in that house.

The clause was then agreed to, and the bill passed through committee without amendments. (Cheers.)

On Thursday, on the motion that the bill be read a third time, Mr. BENTINCK said he was sorry he could not hear an explanation from the noble lord the member for Tiverton—who had only left the house two minutes before the motion was made that the bill be read a third time—(laughter)—of the reasons that had induced him to follow a course on this question when in opposition so diametrically opposed to that which he followed when in office. He should offer no further opposition to the bill.

The bill was then read a third time and passed amid cheers.

NON-PAROCIAL REGISTERS BILL.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, the LORD CHANCELLOR, in moving the second reading of this bill, said their lordships were aware that among the documents admitted in evidence in our courts of law the registers of births, deaths, and marriages were in many cases exceedingly important and useful, as they were also on other occasions. Until 1837, however, no other entries of this kind were admissible in evidence, except those contained in the parochial registers. In that year a Registrar-General was appointed, and provision was made for registering births and deaths; but various religious bodies of different denominations were under this disadvantage—that the registers, which they had preserved with great care, were not admissible in evidence, according to the then existing law, prior to 1837. In 1836 a commission was named for the purpose of ascertaining the state and custody of the registers of those various bodies, and of placing them in proper custody, so that they might be put upon the footing of other similar registers. An Act of Parliament was passed in 1840, which provided for their being placed in the custody and care of the Registrar-General, and for their being admitted in evidence under certain conditions. In 1857 the commission of 1836 was renewed, and an investigation made into the state of the registers belonging to various religious bodies. These registers, to the number of 262, containing 154,000 entries, were examined, and this bill was introduced to place them upon the same footing as registers affected by the former Act. The measure was one to which he conceived no objection could be made, and therefore he asked their lordships to allow it to be read a second time.

Lord CAMPBELL approved the bill, and hoped the motion would be agreed to unanimously.

The bill was then read a second time. It has since passed through the remaining stages.

MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday, Sir J. WALSH having inquired whether it was proposed by the Government to take any steps in consequence of the resolution which passed the house on Tuesday, in favour of placing the whole administration and control of the army under the undivided authority of a single minister,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied, that as the majority by which that resolution had been affirmed was so exceedingly small, her Majesty's ministers did not intend to advise the crown to take any practical steps in pursuance of the vote in question.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

In answer to questions from Mr. Kinglake, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that no interruption of diplomatic communication had taken place between Lord Elgin and the Peking Cabinet.

The British envoy had proceeded northwards from Canton, that is to say towards the capital of China. As the negotiations were undertaken in unison by the representatives of England, France, and Russia, it would, he submitted, be premature to produce the correspondence on the subject concerning which the hon. member had also inquired.

On Friday Lord JOHN RUSSELL pressed for information as to the policy we are pursuing in China.

Mr. DISRAELI regretted he could give no fresh information. A large discretion is reposed in Lord Elgin; we are acting in concert with allies; and, therefore, he could not say what demands had been made on the Chinese Government.

All that I can say generally is, that having given—I think wisely—that large discretion to Lord Elgin, who, I doubt not, will use it for the advantage of the country, we have expressed to him our belief that it is of great importance that peace between China and England should be established, and that there should be a termination to the existing misconceptions as speedily as possible. We trust that he will succeed in putting an end to this unfortunate and unsatisfactory state of affairs as soon as he can do so with a due regard to the commercial and political interests of this country and to our understanding on the subject with those allies who throughout have acted with the greatest sincerity and cordiality in concert with the English Government.

Mr. BRIGHT condemned the policy of allying ourselves with France, Russia, and America, to settle this paltry quarrel with China. How do we know that the objects of Russia and France are the same as our objects? It is said we have 15,000 men and seventy ships in China. The Government is not responsible for these complications.

I beg the right honourable gentleman and his colleagues to face this matter fairly and boldly. I trust that they will not, because this legacy is bequeathed them at the Foreign-office, think that they are to array themselves in all the wretched and verminous rags they find there. (Cheers and a laugh.) Let them regard the subject patriotically, as they did from this side of the house; and if they bring these hostilities to a close, public opinion will sanction the step they take, and they will rise in the estimation of all men by pursuing a straightforward, resolute, and direct course in this most unfortunate transaction.

Sir JOHN PAKINGTON said that there are rather more than 10,000 men in our ships in the East. He should reduce the number as soon as possible.

MR. HORSMAN.

On Thursday, on the report from the committee of supply having been brought up,

Mr. HORSMAN entered at much length into some personal explanations, in reply to charges previously urged by several Irish representatives, that he had, when Secretary for Ireland, neglected the duties of his office. Mr. M'Mahon had said that he had only found Mr. Horsman at his office once; that he could not find him to give notices of questions; and that Mr. Horsman was above his office. This statement is the opposite of the truth. When he took office he entered upon confidential relations with the Liberal Irish members, and upon frank relations with the Opposition. But there were five or six gentlemen constituting the independent Opposition, whose object was, as far as they could, to render government impossible. He transacted business with these gentlemen with more caution than he thought necessary with others. Once he saw Mr. M'Mahon, and then told him that he could receive no verbal request and give no verbal answer, but that if Mr. M'Mahon would write a letter, Mr. Horsman would reply. He did that upon a rule which he had laid down that he would have no communication with those honourable members except in writing, which could be placed on record and produced at any moment. Two friends of his had appeared to support Mr. M'Mahon, founding themselves on Mr. Horsman's Stroud speech. To every word of that speech he adhered. Mr. Horsman gave a humorous account of the business done in the Irish office in London. There is one clerk with not half enough to do. About six letters a day reach the office. The clerk formerly came about one o'clock. Mr. Horsman made him come at ten; but in three weeks he repented of his cruelty in keeping the clerk in solitude with nothing to do, and gave him more liberty. Mr. Horsman's house was close at hand, and he took the liberty of transacting a great part of the business there; but he was always ready to walk over to his office, and frequently did walk over. Had there ever been any delay in answering letters, or in fixing an interview, or had any single matter connected with the official business been allowed to go into arrears? Certainly, with whatever other defect he might be chargeable, he was not conscious of having shown any desire to shrink from labour, and he had never expected that the mere transaction of public business on one side of a street instead of the other, or that his taking recreation in Ireland in the intervals of public business, would have been brought forward as a serious charge against him.

Mr. M'Mahon complained of having been singled out from among others who went further than he went. He would retract the phrase that Mr. Horsman was above his office—he was very much below it. Mr. M'Mahon complained of Mr. Horsman's treatment of the party to which he belonged, and admitted that he had grown tired of trying to find him. He brought forward the testimony of Lord Talbot de Malahide against Mr. Horsman's conduct while in office. Quoting Curran, he described Mr. Horsman as "one of the mutes of the castle," and said that he had not left one measure on the statute-book worthy of any man pretending to be a statesman.

Yet the right hon. gentleman aspired to be some day a Premier. What, he repeated, had this *pauvre post futurum* Premier—this leader of the great Liberal party—

done while he was in office? (Laughter.) Much as he regretted that the time of the house had been taken up so long by this discussion, he was glad that the right hon. gentleman should be developed in his true colours. (Laughter.)

Sir GEORGE GREY said he had always received the greatest assistance from Mr. Horsman, who was well-informed on Irish subjects; but the public would be led astray if they imagined the duties of Chief Secretary are what Mr. Horsman represented them to be. Lord NAAS and Mr. J. D. FITZGERALD also dissented from Mr. Horsman's view of his duties; though Mr. Fitzgerald gave his testimony to Mr. Horsman's courtesy and attention. Mr. VANCE complained of Mr. Horsman's conduct in office. Mr. BLAND and Mr. BAGWELL testified to his courtesy. And here the subject dropped.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

In the House of Lords on Friday the Marquis of BREADALBANE inquired as to the truth of current statements alleging that Lord Canning interferes with Sir Colin Campbell in the direction and conduct of military operations. If the statement were true the interference of a civilian deprived the country of the services of a most distinguished soldier.

The Earl of DERBY replied that the Governor-General must be supreme. His natural course would be to defer in military matters to the Commander-in-chief, but many points cannot be decided on purely military grounds. The opinions of both should be freely and confidentially exchanged, and he believed they are acting together in the most cordial and confidential manner.

The Earl of ALBEMARLE was glad to hear the current rumours contradicted. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that Sir Colin Campbell and Lord Canning are both eminent for discretion, and these rumours could not have arisen from any revelation by either of the grounds of difference between them. Reports of the kind referred to by Lord Breadalbane must be received with great caution.

TRANSFER OF LAND IN IRELAND.

In the House of Commons on Friday a discussion of considerable length arose upon the motion for going into committee upon the Sale and transfer of Land (Ireland) Bill; a discussion of a legal character, and carried on mainly by the lawyers. The result of the debate was that the proposition of Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald to refer the bill to a select committee did not meet with the approval of the house. The bill was committed *pro forma* without a division.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The house then went into committee of supply—the chief subject of debate was the vote of 79,275*l.* for the British Museum. In the course of the discussion Mr. DISRAELI announced that the Government, subject to the sanction of the house, had agreed to a proposal whereby the Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851 would become sole proprietors of the land at Kensington Gore. The commissioners will repay the country the 180,000*l.* voted by the house, and all intention of moving the National Gallery to Kensington will be given up.

A discussion ensued on the question of opening the Museum on Sunday. Sir J. TRELAWNY inquired whether the trustees were disposed to open the Museum to the working classes on Sunday afternoons, after divine service? Lord JOHN RUSSELL said the trustees were not disposed to such an arrangement. Sir J. TRELAWNY could not conceive that there would be any injury to the morals of the people by visiting the British Museum equal to the immorality of the gin-shop. Mr. GLADSTONE said it was evident that, whatever the private opinion of the trustees, it could hardly be expected that they would take upon themselves to make such an alteration in the present arrangements. It was for the House of Commons, not the trustees, to decide on such a question. Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that the trustees had endeavoured to accommodate the working classes by the opening on Saturday down to as late an hour as six in the evening. Mr. JOHN LOCKE said that the working classes worked from Monday morning to Saturday night, and on Sunday idled away their time. For whom were these museums intended? Clearly for the working classes; and it was a pity members of the house did not give expression to their feelings and say that the Museum should be opened on Sundays. Mr. GLADSTONE said the house was challenged to express its opinion on the subject some years ago, and it did express its opinion most emphatically. Mr. COWPER denied that the working classes wished to visit national collections on the Sunday. He concurred in the suggestion that the British Museum should be open to a later hour on Saturdays and Mondays, and suggested also that facilities should be afforded to working men to visit the library of the Museum.

The vote was agreed to, and also votes of 26,887*l.* for new buildings and 5,000*l.* for purchases.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

On Monday, Viscount DUNGANNON called attention to the late riots in Belfast, and asked whether the Government had received any information on the subject?

The Earl of DERBY confessed that these outbreaks of religious rancour were utterly disgraceful to the wealthiest and most thriving town in Ireland. He described the measures adopted to secure tranquillity in Belfast, which was now patrolled night and day by a considerable body of soldiery and police. By way of permanent provision, also, a bill was preparing to improve the organisation of the police force in all the Irish cities and towns.

The Earl of CARLISLE observed that these secta-

rian contentions fully justified the late Irish Government in the course they had adopted when treating membership of an Orange Society as disqualification for holding a commission of the peace.

Lord DUNGANNON energetically protested against this inference from the late Belfast disturbances, as did the Earl of CLANCARTY.

ADMISSION OF JEWS TO PARLIAMENT.

The Earl of LUCAN laid on the table a bill to enable Jews to sit and vote in the Houses of Parliament.

Lord CAMPBELL said that there were now two bills on this subject before the house (in the earlier part of the evening Lord Lyndhurst had laid on the table a bill with a similar object); and without meaning any disrespect to the noble and gallant earl, he thought the matter had better be left in the hands of the noble and learned lord who introduced the first bill.

The bill was then read a first time, and, on the proposition that it should be fixed for a second reading on Thursday next,

The Earl of DERBY suggested that a longer interval should take place, in order to allow not only those peers who were now present, but those who were absent, an opportunity of considering the merits of the two rival bills.

Ultimately, it was arranged that both bills (Lord Lyndhurst's as well as the Earl of Lucan's) should stand for a second reading on Friday week.

LEGISLATION FOR INDIA.

The House of Commons, on Monday, having gone into committee on the India Government Resolutions,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the third resolution, to the effect—

That in order to assist such minister of the Crown in the discharge of his duties, it is expedient that a council be appointed of not less than twelve nor more than eighteen members.

Mr. GLADSTONE moved, as an amendment to this resolution, to substitute the following:—

That, regard being had to the position of affairs in India, it is expedient to constitute the Court of Directors of the East India Company, by an act of the present session, to be a Council for administering the government of India in the name of her Majesty, under the superintendence of such responsible minister until the end of the next session of Parliament.

The house, he observed, had determined not to postpone legislation upon this subject, and had affirmed two resolutions—the first, that the time had come when the government of India ought to be transferred from the East India Company to the Crown; the second, an inevitable corollary from the first, that the power so acquired by the Crown must be exercised through a responsible minister, and he proposed to give effect to this judgment of the house by submitting a mode whereby the transfer may be made so as to satisfy the conclusion of the house, and at the same time meet, in a great degree, the practical objections which had been urged against the present system of Indian government on account of its cumbersomeness and its delays. He proposed to remedy these inconveniences by placing the minister of the Crown who was to be responsible for Indian affairs in direct contact and juxtaposition with the Court of Directors, as a provisional measure. It was not practicable, in his opinion, during the present system, to perfect a scheme of government for India that would be worthy of Parliament and of the public. The problem of Indian government was one of the most formidable ever presented to any nation or any Legislature in the history of the world.

It is the first time in the history of the world that a people at one extremity of the earth have endeavoured to hold within their rule 200,000,000 at the other. And to hold within their rule upon what conditions? Not upon the conditions on which in other times great conquests have proceeded. Great conquests have been made by races of superior energy, who have gone in among inferior races, who have incorporated themselves with those inferior races, naturalised themselves in the country, associated probably with their religion and institutions, and at last amalgamated in one consistent and homogeneous body, so as to become essentially the same in all the particulars which go to make up national existence. That is not our case. (Hear.) We go into the Indian peninsula with no such purpose. We go to take power out of the hands of those who formerly exercised it. We have gone there to destroy in a great degree, not from any vicious purpose, but from necessity, the whole upper class. We go there, not to become Indians—not to incorporate ourselves with the people. We go there as strangers and to remain strangers. (Hear, hear.) No man goes to India but with the hope of an early return, and every Englishman now in India is as much an Englishman in his hopes and desires and the ultimate purpose of his life as he was before he quitted his native shores. (Hear, hear.) This is, after all, but a faint sketch of those difficulties which lie round the great problem of the Indian Government, and make me feel that, if I am placed between the two opposite evils of precipitation and delay, the possible evils of delay are not only light and insignificant, but are not to be thought of for a moment in comparison with the evils of crude and hasty legislation. (Cheers.) I will just beg the committee to consider for a moment what are some of the points to which it is necessary to give full consideration before we can venture to say that we have finally and sufficiently legislated upon the question of Indian government. I will take that great question which in the early days of East India history—when the Company was a trading company—was never thought of, or, at all events, did not find its way into the first efforts of Parliamentary legislation; I mean the question of the state of the natives, of the efforts which we are to make to keep open for them a career, and of the measures which we are to adopt for bringing them forward in the social scale, which, if it be a true advance, cannot be limited to the social scale, but must leave open a political career. We have to look at the question how far we can improve their qualifications for that career, and the measure of

their qualifications must be the exact measure of their admission. This is not the opinion of theorists or philanthropists. There never was a more practical writer than Mr. Kaye, and in his history he says:—

The admission of the natives of India to the highest offices of state is simply a question of time.

(Hear, hear.) And there is another name entitled to great weight in this house, Mr. Halliday. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Halliday says:—

I believe that our mission in India is to qualify the natives for governing themselves.

(Hear, hear.) This house cannot be perpetually legislating about India. It cannot be perpetually considering from year to year in what manner it can frame and assert on behalf of the natives that arrangement of government and administration which shall be well adapted to bring them forward in proportion to their powers in the work of governing themselves. (Hear.) A full consideration of that question ought to enter into any measure which purports to dispose conclusively of Indian government. (Hear.)

He reviewed the important matters involved in this question, including the two Indian services, the civil and the military, and the constitutional difficulties incident to the latter, the local governments of India, and the subject of finance and of liability for the Indian debt. As to the military question, he said:—

At present we are in this strange condition—there are two armies at the disposal of the Crown, the one the British army, the other the Indian army. (Hear, hear.) The British army exists by the authority of Parliament, and in the Bill of Rights you have declared that it is a high violation of the liberties of this country to keep on foot a standing army except by the authority of Parliament. And what are we going to do? We are going straightway—because the resolution asserts that India is to be governed by the Crown—to place in the hands of the Crown the whole management and control of this finance and this army. (Cheers.) Is it possible that at this time of day the House of Commons will be so forgetful of the traditions of other times, so unworthy of the position we occupy, as to let this opportunity pass by of correcting what is not only an anomaly, but what, when the time comes for discussion, we must in all frankness and plainness of language denounce as a monstrous practical evil—(cheers)—the dangerous extension of the power of the Crown in India, which may injure the foundations of our liberty at home and of the privileges of Parliament. (Cheers.)

His proposal made a considerable change, but a change that was safe, and that did not rebel against, but was in harmony with, the previous votes of the committee; and if it was thought fit, after a year's experience, to engraft upon it other changes, his proposal offered no impediment. (Cheers.)

Lord STANLEY observed that, although the object of Mr. Gladstone's amendment differed from that of the proposition submitted to the house six weeks ago (on Lord H. Vane's motion) to postpone legislation upon this subject until next year—which was negatived by an overwhelming majority—yet some of his arguments had been heard before. Among the objections he had urged against legislation at present was the state of the war in India.

I agree with him that, though the worst is now over, the war is far from being at an end. I am afraid in some districts, though it may not be a war perilous to the empire, that those military operations will be long. I fear that they will be harassing to the troops, and may involve a considerable sacrifice of valuable lives.

Mr. Gladstone had dwelt upon the complexity and difficulty of the problem.

He has told us of the necessity of giving an open career to the natives of India and of elevating them in the social scale; he has told us how social improvement is necessarily connected with some degree of political power; and with all that he said on that subject, and with the high authority he quoted to confirm his opinion, I fully and entirely concur. But I agree with him also when he says—and there he seemed to be replying to his own argument—that the present is not the time to deal with those particular questions, because, at present, when feelings of hostility exist against our Government on the part of the native population, to raise such questions would only exasperate the enmity already existing, and, therefore, that that was not a part of the Indian subject with which it was possible to deal at the present moment. Again, he told us of the relations between the military services of India and England. He said that the relation between the English and the Indian armies was not noticed in any of the resolutions before the country. Undoubtedly it was not so noticed, and that for precisely the reason which he alleges. There is an inquiry at present going on, or about to commence, on the subject of the reorganisation of the native army in India. A larger and more general inquiry on the relations between the army employed in India and the Executive here will be carried on in this house. A full investigation will be entered on in reference to that subject, and when that investigation is completed we shall be prepared to give the result to the public.

It appeared to him that Mr. Gladstone had confounded two things essentially distinct, the administration of Indian affairs in India, and the general superintendence and control exercised in England. He objected to the proposal to constitute the Court of Directors a council provisionally, for various reasons. It would place the directors in an inconvenient position; they would be told that they were doomed; that nothing would avail to prolong their power, and this must diminish their zeal and energy, while it would impair the confidence of the public. Delays would still continue, and the public service would derive no advantage from the proposal, which, however, was a matter of detail; he opposed the amendment because it substituted a provisional and temporary for a permanent measure.

When he said a "permanent settlement" he did not mean to say, because they settled the matter between Leadenhall-street and Cannon-row that therefore they settled all these great questions. In reference to that part of the Indian administration with which they pro-

posed now to deal, they did desire and confidently hoped that even at this time of year legislation might be permanent and useful. (Cheers.)

A long discussion ensued, which embraced the policy of the whole measure, and in which the amendment was supported by Mr. Milnes, Mr. Liddell, Mr. C. Bruce, Colonel Sykes, Mr. Bovill, and opposed by Sir G. Lewis, Mr. Lowe, Mr. A. Mills, and Mr. D. Seymour.

In the course of the discussion Colonel SYKES said, there was an impression prevailing very generally in India that the object in transferring the government of that country to the Crown was to introduce an entirely new policy, to put down caste, and to compel the natives to abandon their religion and embrace Christianity. He warned the house of the danger of doing anything to encourage or confirm that feeling. He had received some communications by the last mail and on previous occasions from influential natives—men of education, of wealth, and of observation—which afforded important information as to the state of feeling in India on this point. The first of them was from a Parsee, whose family had been connected with the Government of Bombay from its transfer by the Crown of Portugal, and was dated May 5th, 1858. The writer said:—

The present disturbance is only the mutiny of a few native troops, joined by the Badmashes of the country, and it required 120,000 European forces, with the assistance of a large native army, to quell and put them down, and even now you have not yet accomplished the object; but should any interference take place with their religion, the whole country will rise against the Government, and by that act you will not only create rebellion, but it will end in anarchy, murder, and plunder.

In another part of the letter he said:—

Is this country free from those prejudices to which the natives of India are subject? Why do you make distinction between Jews and Christians and between Protestants and Roman Catholics? Perfect your own country and your own people first, and show examples to those whom you wish to force to abandon their religion and caste, which they have enjoyed thousands of years before you.

Mr. DANBY SEYMOUR said that when the people of India heard that a gentleman of Colonel Sykes's high official position came down to that house to state that it was the intention of the Government and people of England to act upon a different policy henceforward with regard to India, to interfere with their religion, what would be their feelings?

Was not the hon. and gallant gentleman a greater firebrand than those who had attended the public meetings in England? (A laugh.) Some speeches had no doubt been made upon platforms at religious meetings expressing a wish that Christianity should be spread by means which he (Mr. Seymour) thought inconsistent with our religion, but Parliament had not sanctioned such a course.

He regretted to say that of late years the East India Company had sanctioned proselytism in India. He had frequently seen despatches which the Company wished to send to India, from which it was evident that the Company was desirous of spreading our religion by other than legitimate means. But he believed that the people of India did not impute to the people of this country a desire to interfere with their religion in that manner. The house had already resolved to legislate upon India this year, and as they had put their hands to the plough they ought not to turn back.

The committee divided, when the numbers were—

For the amendment 116

Against it 265

Majority 149

COUNCIL OR NO COUNCIL.

Mr. ROEBUCK objected to the establishment of a council altogether. The question they had to deal with was the home government of India, and he thought this could be best conducted by a minister who should be alone responsible. The argument against this plan was that no man should have such a charge committed to him, and the argument was a forcible one. It was said, would they let the member for Northampton govern India upon his sole responsibility. (A laugh.) He had seen the right hon. gentleman govern India without any responsibility, but he would make the Minister for India responsible. He had seen three notable instances of the results of responsibility.

I have seen the Government of Lord Aberdeen turned out because the people of England thought their honour was not safe in their hands. I have seen the Government of the noble lord the member for Tiverton turned out of power for the same reason. I have seen the almighty power of this house hurl him from his place.

— heading flaming from th' ethereal sky,
With hideous ruin and combustion, down
To bottomless perdition.

(A laugh.) I have seen, on this very business of India, a President of the Board of Control driven from power simply by the expression of opinion—not by a resolution—in this house and out of doors, and that within a few weeks past. Shall any man tell me, then, that there is no responsibility?

With regard to the proposed council to assist the Minister for India he believed that it was to be composed of old Indians, and he objected to the class. The right hon. gentleman the member for the University of Oxford must pardon him if he said his authority in matters of government was not possessed of any great weight.

Invariably have I found the right hon. gentleman opposing almost all the advances made by mankind since I have been in this house. ("Oh, oh!") I recollect that upon that very question of colonial administration among my most formidable opponents was the right hon. gentleman. I think he also opposed the free trade measure. But it is not for me to say that the right hon. gentleman has not many claims to the admiration of this house. (Cheers.) He has a most captivating eloquence, but he wants judgment to guide it. (Laughter.) In fact, his mind is like a tangled web. It is a thing marvellous to

look at, but utterly useless for any practical purpose. (A laugh.)

In opposition to the right hon. gentleman's opinion, he quoted the opinion of Mr. Mill. He submitted that the knowledge acquired by persons going to parts of India, arose from observations so limited in their sphere, that it would be inferior to that which might be acquired by collating the evidence at home of various persons who had written an account of their varied experience in India. So much for "Old Indians." The places in India, under the Indian Government, he would have filled by the most unrestricted competition. Any man, and every man, should be at liberty to offer himself in competition. But a council, if appointed, would relieve the Secretary and Government from responsibility. The Government, if wrong, would be able to point to the council, and say, "They were with me." It would be like wine put into water; you would spoil the water, and you would spoil the wine. (A laugh.) He expected Lord John Russell would be against him—

He always puts me in mind of what we lawyers term "a case lawyer." He knows very well what has been done, but he never knows what ought to be done. (A laugh.) He is a capital pilot in the shoals and cross-currents of party life, but put him out into the open sea and he has neither compass nor chart. (Renewed laughter.) Therefore, Sir, having found the noble lord so often in opposition, it is with some satisfaction that on this occasion I see him in opposition to myself. In fact, if upon the first blush of this proposal he had thought I was right, I should have been disposed to think I was wrong. This is a frank avowal. (Laughter and cheers.)

In conclusion, the hon. and learned member proposed the omission from the resolution of the word "council."

Lord STANLEY apprehended that the expense of a council was not a question before the committee; that the committee would not object to the appointment of a council, because they would cost 10,000, or 15,000 a-year. The question was whether a council would be useful. The Minister for India would have the advantage of hearing the opinion of the council; but he would decide for himself after he had heard their advice. Then, what was their use? They would supply that special departmental which no individual Government could possess on the details of Indian questions. If the minister had not a council, he would be obliged to seek local knowledge elsewhere, and he would have a council in reality, though not in name, a body of irresponsible, instead of a body of responsible, advisers. He thought, then, a council would be valuable; and that to make it so in the greatest degree, it should not be too limited in numbers. (Hear, hear.) As to patronage, he did not say unlimited competition might never be resorted to; but inasmuch as this was now only an experiment, he thought it should not at present be made the only medium of filling up offices, and he would place appointments in the hands of the council. (Hear, hear.)

After some remarks by Mr. C. BRUCE the amendment was negatived without a division.

Mr. LINDSAY then moved to amend the resolution by inserting the words, "and that the first Council of India consist of the present Court of Directors." He did not propose that they should retain their present powers, but that they should have the powers of the Council to be appointed. By this expedient many difficulties would be avoided, and there would be a body competent to advise the Minister. Lord STANLEY thought it would be premature to accept this amendment, as the committee had not settled for how long a period the appointments of members of Council were to be held, and the members of the Court of Directors could not be asked to accept these appointments, without telling them whether they were to be held for life, or a term of years, or at pleasure. The amendment was negatived.

Lord J. RUSSELL expressed his intention to persist in his amendment to the effect that a Council be appointed of not more than twelve members, and that the members of such Council be appointed by her Majesty.

A discussion of considerable length arose upon the latter part of the resolution, that the Council consist of not less than twelve nor more than eighteen members, which ended in the word "less" being omitted, and in that state the resolution was left, the Chairman being then ordered to report progress.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Replying to Mr. Nicoll, General PEEL stated that the principal storekeeper at Weedon had absconded on the 19th May, and had succeeded in escaping to America. The subject was under investigation, but he was assured that the accounts of the establishment had been regularly kept and balanced up to the 31st of December last.

The division list on the Property Qualification Bill shows that the question is an open one with the Ministry. Only three Cabinet Ministers voted, of whom one, Mr. Henley, was in the minority against the bill, and the other two, Mr. Walpole and Lord J. Manners, went into the opposite lobby. Sir H. Cairns, the Solicitor-General, also voted in favour of the bill. Lord Palmerston did not vote at all; but Lord John Russell, and two or three members of the late Cabinet, went with the majority.

Mr. GIBSON has given notice that, on going into Supply on the Education Estimates, he shall call the attention of the house to the inconsistency of maintaining the duty on paper in reference to the efforts made by Parliament to extend education, and move a resolution that the permanent maintenance of the paper duty as a source of revenue was impolitic, and

that financial arrangements ought to be made to enable Parliament to dispense with the paper duty at an early day.

In reply to Mr. Wilson, Mr. FITZGERALD promised to produce the correspondence between the British and United States Governments respecting the measures taken for the suppression of the slave-trade and the recent occurrences in the waters of Cuba.

Mr. ROEBUCK has given notice that on an early day after the Secretary for the Colonies appears in his place he will bring the whole subject of the Hudson's Bay Company under the notice of the house.

On Friday Mr. WILLIAM EWART inquired what special reasons induced the Government to appoint Mr. Duncombe Dean of York. Lord HOTHAM said Mr. Duncombe is a man of blameless character. Honest and conscientious, he belonged to neither of the extreme parties in the Church. He had private means that would enable him to sustain the dignity of the office, which no one could sustain without private means. Mr. DISRAELI defended the appointment on the same grounds; and he read a letter from the Archbishop of York recommending Mr. Duncombe to the Government.

On Monday a series of resolutions placed on the notice paper by Lord Kingston, containing sundry charges against Rajah Brooke, underwent considerable discussion. Earl Stanhope and other peers complained of the injustice committed by leaving these charges on the paper, and allowing them to circulate, without affording an opportunity for explaining and rebutting them. Lord LYNCHBURGH moved, "That in the opinion of the house the questions have been sufficiently answered, and ought not to be renewed." The motion was put and carried amid general laughter.

Amongst the measures passing through the House of Lords are the Sale of Poisons Bill and the Passport Duty Bill, by which the stamp duty on passports is reduced to sixpence.

Mr. BRIGHT having inquired whether it was the intention of the Government to introduce a bill to remedy the defects of the Winding-up Acts, so as to prevent the funds of dissolved companies being wasted in unnecessary litigation, Mr. HENLEY replied that he hoped very speedily to lay on the table some measure for the purpose indicated.

Replying to Mr. Robertson, Mr. S. FITZGERALD stated that instructions had been sent out to Lord Elgin to put a stop to the atrocities practised by the Chinese authorities in Canton, under the pretext of administering justice. Mr. S. Fitzgerald also said that there was no intention of bringing ex-Commissioner Yeh to England.

As to the Education Commission, in reply to Lord John Russell, Mr. WALPOLE said that there had been some difficulty as to the appointment of the commissioners; but the commission was now almost ready.

THE BREACH OF PRIVILEGE CASE.

On Friday night one of the largest meetings ever held in Carlisle took place in the Athenæum,—the object being to hear an explanation from Mr. Washington Wilks of the recent proceedings before the House of Commons, and to pass resolutions upon the subject. Mr. Wilks was rapturously received.

He said he appeared before the meeting to appeal from what he considered an unjust, because a hasty verdict. He asked them to judge between him and one of the highest authorities of the realm on a question touching every man in all that was most dear to him—a question affecting, not only the liberty of the person and the liberty of the press, but what was, if possible, yet dearer to every man—his reputation. He felt that he was sure of a fair trial, and yet of an impartial though not too friendly verdict. He had been judged by the House of Commons—one of the oldest and most honoured institutions of this land; but there was one tribunal even more ancient and more honoured than the House of Commons—and that tribunal was a British jury. He should only have been too ready to have gone before a jury of his countrymen, there to have had his deeds investigated and his motives judged; but he was condemned almost unheard by that other tribunal, and he appealed from it to the large, open, and unpacked jury before him. He did not shrink from any punishment which the highest power in the country could inflict. Gentlemen of the strictest integrity could bear witness that he had asked for no remission of any sentence passed upon him, and that he was not in any hurry to leave the place of his detention, but he longed for the hour when he should appear before an assembly of his fellow-townsmen, by them to be judged by that justice which was denied him in another place. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Wilks then referred to his explanations in his letter to the *Times*, and proceeded to allude to the reports of his examination before the house. They all seemed to give colour to the demand,—Why did he not retract the charge or substantiate it? He would not stop to amuse the meeting with a description of the kind of thing an examination at the bar was; he would not dwell upon the essential injustice of converting a prisoner into a witness; nor upon the outrage to all notions of English law by adopting the French practice of making a man condemn himself from his own mouth. He said he would either give Mr. Clive private information concerning his informants, and all the facts, or, if the house appointed a committee, these men would, he believed, come forward and tell all they knew. He thought that was not an unfair proposal. He could have breathed forth a few syllables that would in ten minutes have put at the bar of the house gentlemen who could have cleared him of all responsibility. He believed that if the house granted a committee they would have come forward and given him leave to publish their names, which they had not done before; and he would not give them up till they had given him leave. He was personally willing to retract whatever Mr. Clive had denied, but that was not what the house asked for. The question was not "Will you retract the charge of corruption?" but "Will you withdraw the entire

article?" He would not do so; and there was no other course open to a man of honour than that. Then, without reply, without discussion, without even deliberation, they voted him guilty of a false and scandalous libel. They did not call upon Mr. Clive to deny the circumstance of which he had been informed, that Mr. Clive had gone down to the share-market immediately after the decision was given. Mr. Clive did not say it was untrue; and had not done so till this day. Mr. Wilks then went on to state what had taken place between him and his friends after his committal, and the course they resolved to pursue to secure his release. His informants were alarmed at the prospect of being called to the bar, and, as they would not come forward to maintain the accusation, he at once resolved to withdraw the charge of corruption. He should have been ashamed of himself if he had persevered in an accusation against Mr. Clive a moment after he had come to the conclusion that it was untenable. That night the petition was drawn up, and he defied any man to prove that he had said one word more on Wednesday than he had written down on Friday. (Cheers.) The charge which he retracted was conveyed in one or two sentences out of a long article. Hon. gentlemen said the retraction was not sufficient. They wanted an apology for the liberty he had taken, or, as was said by one of the flowers of Radicalism, to punish the "impudent person" who had dared to attack a member of the house. (Cries of "Roebuck," and hisses.) But he made some honourable exceptions—Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Milner Gibson, and others. Mr. Gladstone—to whom he (Mr. Wilks) was unknown except by name, to whom he had never rendered a tithe of the service rendered to some who sat by silent—said, in his own eloquent way, he had retracted whatever he ought to retract, and that the house ought not in its passion to punish a man unfriended and unconvicted. (Cheers.) His friends told him there was danger of quibbling away a great question; and the second petition was drawn up, not as a surrender, but as a challenge to the broad issue—without the least expectation that it would be more successful than the first. When he heard the decision he was never more astonished in his life, and could not help saying, "Talk of libelling the house! Why, the house has libelled itself by such a rapid change of decision." Why this rapid change of opinion? Hon. gentlemen had gone home to bed with the stern but silvery accents of Gladstone ringing in their ears, and woke up to read in the *Times* that the house had got an editor in prison and didn't know what to do with him. (Laughter and cheers.) Mr. Clive had hitherto kept a most significant silence; but on Wednesday, thinking the danger all over, he got up and said "I am sorry the retraction is not more complete, I should like to be relieved entirely from the charge of partiality, but since the gentleman won't retract that, I have no objection to his going away." (Laughter and cheers.) Then Mr. Secretary Walpole got up, and accepted as an ample apology a document which was substantially and in essence the same as Mr. Disraeli had the previous night condemned as a "grudging apology." The fact was, he was committed on false pretences, and was liberated on false pretences. (Cheers.) The true issue was never raised from beginning to end. Mr. Wilks then proceeded to show why he did not retract the charge of partiality, referring to the letter of Mr. Denison, Q.C., published in the *Times*, and to a speech delivered at Edinburgh on Thursday by Mr. Hodgson, chairman of the North British Railway Company. (Cheers.) Then as to being "a cowardly and malignant calumniator." Malignity implied hatred; but what hatred could he have against a man he never heard of? And how could he be a calumniator when he simply gave publicity to a charge which he did not frame, but which he believed ought to be made public? If accusations were never launched till you were sure of a conviction there was not a criminal but would walk the earth undetected and unabashed. It was the men who dared to utter surmises and kindle suspicions that ferreted out the truth and brought to light the hidden things of darkness. (Cheers.)

Mr. Wilks then proceeded to argue that such a charge as that against Mr. Clive was no new thing, referring to the known practice during the railway mania, to the advice of Sir Robert Peel to members of committees, and to the testimony of Sir John Gladstone, who, in a conversation with Mr. Mulock, of Stafford, said that a certain number of proprietary shares were placed in the hand of each member.

At the conclusion of Mr. Wilks's speech, a resolution, expressive of the approval and satisfaction of the meeting with his conduct, and congratulating him on his liberation and return home, was unanimously passed. A second resolution, which was also carried unanimously, thanked Mr. Gibson, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Ayrton, and the Hon. Mr. Elliott for their services, and expressed the strong disapprobation of the language used by Mr. Roebuck in the debate.

In his letter in the *Times*, Mr. Wilks, in reference to Mr. Roebuck's cool charge of his being "a cowardly and malignant calumniator," asks whether the soul of his offence was not that he had been too anxious to emulate in the press that reputation for zeal in the exposure of suspected corruption which Mr. Roebuck has in Parliament so largely earned by small performances? "Either Mr. Roebuck has not acquainted himself with the facts, or, with mendacious irritability, he gratified his well-known ill-temper at the expense of a man whose pen has never been idle when Mr. Roebuck required defence."

Mr. E. B. Denison, Q.C., in a letter to the *Times*, relative to Mr. Clive's alleged partisanship, says:—"His determination to decide against the North British case was so apparent throughout, and the majority of a committee so rarely stand out against a strong opinion of the chairman, that it was clear from a very early period that the North British Company had a very small chance indeed of success in such a committee."

Mr. Downie, town clerk of Annan, who attended the committee-room, also writes, that so transparent was this "leaning" in favour of the Langholm line, that Mr. Forsyth, who so zealously conducted the case for its promoters, while walking arm-in-arm

with one of the gentlemen who took considerable interest in its behalf in the entrance-hall of the House of Commons, immediately after the rising of the committee on an early day after the opening of the case for the Liddesdale line, used this language:—"The chairman has, I think, taken up our views, and is evidently with us." Mr. Downie heard Mr. Forsyth make the observation.

It is stated that the fees paid to the officers of the House of Commons by Mr. Washington Wilks on his liberation, after five days' confinement, amounted to 12l. Besides this, there was the hotel bill, for the House of Commons does not feed its prisoners without demanding payment. The charge for fees, judged by precedent, is small.

THE RE-ELECTIONS.

Lord Stanley, the new President of the Board of Control, in his address to the electors of King's Lynn, requesting re-election, stated that in his view his removal from one department of the public service to another not being accompanied by any reconstruction of the Cabinet at large, implied no change of political relations, and required on the part no new assertion of political principles. As to India, he says:—

War still continues in India; the passions which it has aroused, the animosities of race which it has called forth, cannot be expected to subside at once, even when order and peace are restored. The Home Government of India is, at the same time, undergoing a process of reconstruction by Parliament, which has pronounced too decided a condemnation of the existing system to allow of that system being permanently maintained. Much, therefore, will devolve on Government to do; and it is in order that my efforts, however feeble, may not be wanting at the moment when action is necessary, that I now solicit from you the honour of re-election.

The noble lord was re-elected on Saturday, in the presence of some eight or ten small country shopkeepers, with or without aprons, besides a town-clerk, two portly policemen, and an obese crier of the true Bumble type. He was proposed by Mr. Moyal and seconded by Mr. Platten. The Mayor then inquired whether any gentleman had any other candidate to propose. No response being made to this challenge, his worship declared Lord Stanley to be duly elected. The following address from his lordship was read during the proceedings:—

TO THE ELECTORS OF KING'S LYNN.

Gentlemen,—It is with no common pleasure that I have received the address signed by more than 350 electors of Lynn, in which, having regard to the circumstances under which a vacancy has occurred in the representation of your borough, and to the fact that only three months ago I had the honour of presenting myself before you as a candidate, and of explaining at some length my political views, you kindly informed me that my personal attendance at the approaching election will be dispensed with, and that I have no reason to apprehend the withdrawal of your confidence.

I accept, though with some regret, the indulgence which you so considerately offer. My personal inclinations would lead me to waive it, but the pressure of official duties, and the public inconvenience which may arise from their neglect, leave me no option. When those duties become lighter, and when my time shall be in some measure my own, I trust to be able personally to express my gratitude for the support which on so many occasions I have received from the constituency and people of Lynn.

I have not thought it necessary to address you at length on the politics of the moment. The general bias and leaning of my political convictions is, I believe, well known to you. I have never set much value on party names, especially when, as at the present time, they have almost ceased to represent fundamental differences of opinion. But there are principles of action which, by whomsoever professed, I shall be prepared on all occasions to support. I am for a policy of peace, and, so far as practicable, of non-intervention abroad. I will resist to the utmost, by impartial justice towards all sects, and by undue deference to none, the disorganising influences of sectarian rivalry,—influences which, wherever they have largely prevailed, have been fatal alike to the greatness of an empire, and to the happiness of a community. I wish to see the public service open to talent in all ranks, and the advantages of instruction as widely extended as possible.

Deeply sympathising with those whose livelihood depends on their labour, I think that to lighten the burdens of the poorer classes, so far as is consistent with fiscal justice, should be the first object of our finance.

The power of England over her dependencies abroad has been acquired for the most part by arms; but it can only be maintained by a policy of moderation and equity. The support of such a policy, therefore, is equally enjoined upon us by the interests of Great Britain, and by those of humanity at large.

These are the views to which it is my desire to give effect. I hope that they are liberal in the truest sense, but that they are Conservative in the truest sense I am well assured; for no institutions can, in our age, be stable unless they rest on the freely-given support of a contented, because trusted, people.

I remain, gentlemen,

Your obliged and faithful servant,

London, June 4, 1858. STANLEY.

The election for Hertfordshire, in consequence of Sir E. B. Lytton's acceptance of the post of Colonial Secretary, was to take place yesterday. It will be recollected that at the general election last year an arrangement was come to by the Conservative party of the country that Sir Henry Meux should retire, it being supposed that on account of the state of his health he was desirous to avoid the labours of public life, and Sir Henry Meux was believed to have acquiesced in the understanding that was come to, that Mr. Puller should be returned unopposed. Almost at the last moment, however, Sir Henry Meux repudiated the arrangement that had been come to,

and expressed his determination to go to the poll, and Mr. Abel Smith, one of the former members, and who had defeated Mr. Puller at the previous election, in consequence of the course that was taken by Sir Henry Meux, and with a view to prevent any complaint of breach of faith, declined to stand as a candidate, and Sir Henry Meux, Sir E. B. Lytton, and Mr. Puller were consequently returned without opposition. In consequence, however, of what occurred upon this occasion there has not been so cordial a feeling among the Conservative party in the county as previously existed, though the re-election of Sir E. B. Lytton will not be contested.

The *Daily News* having stated that an agreement has been come to between the Marquis of Westminster and the Marquis of Salisbury that "in consideration of Sir E. B. Lytton being allowed to have a walk over this time, the Hon. Master Grosvenor is to be let in for nothing at the ensuing general election," the chairman of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's election committee denies the report, and repudiates any such arrangement. The editor, in response, quietly remarks:—"We never for a moment supposed that Sir Bulwer Lytton, or his committee, had been consulted, or had had any option in the matter."

THE WAR IN INDIA.

The Bombay mail brings detailed intelligence from India. The letters throw considerable light on the designs and movements of Sir Colin Campbell and his lieutenants. Bareilly is the centre of a series of roads from every quarter—north, south, east, and west. Judging from the accounts, Sir Colin proposes to march upon Bareilly in four columns. On the 16th of April, Brigadier Jones, with four regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and some artillery, crossed the Ganges at Hurdwar, more than 130 miles north of Bareilly, and marching south-east, occupied Mooradabad on the 25th. This, which may be termed the northern column, has evidently been conducted with considerable skill. The crossing the Ganges at Hurdwar whilst the enemy were waiting many miles lower down was skilfully planned and executed; and the series of successful engagements with the enemy and the occupation of three towns are most creditable to Brigadier Jones. The result is that the Brigadier is now within fifty miles, or five days' march, of Bareilly. Some English troops, which may be termed the eastern column, though their numbers and composition are quite unknown, seem to have advanced to Pilleebheet, which is also within fifty miles of Bareilly. The western column, under General Penny, left Puteecalee, which is forty-four miles north-west of Futteyghur, and some sixty miles south-west of Bareilly, on the right bank of the Ganges. On the 28th of April he crossed that river into Rohilcund, to co-operate in the attack on that city. Lastly, Sir Colin Campbell having reached Futteyghur on the 27th of April, crossed the river and entered Shahjehanpore with the southern column under Brigadier-General Walpole. It thus appears that four columns—one on each side—were within five days' march of Bareilly on the 30th of April. The result of the attack we will not anticipate. Its object clearly is to destroy those rebels who have taken refuge in Bareilly. That done, the army, it is supposed, will retire, like that of General Roberts at Kotah, into quarters.

By the last despatches of Sir Hugh Rose he was about to start from Pooch, north of Jhansi, on the 4th of May, for Koonch, about forty miles west of Calpee, where he intended to bring the enemy to an action. Later intelligence informs us that the General has actually succeeded in his task, killing 500. His object now will be to reach Calpee. This will not be difficult, for he will have the aid of General Whitlock, who on the 20th of April occupied Banda, some seventy miles south-east of that town. That done, the whole of Central India will be cleared of any organised rebel force. Strong posts will be established between the Jumna and Bombay.

The lamentable reverse sustained by General Walpole, resulting in the lamented death of Brigadier Adrian Hope, is thus explained:—General Walpole started from the Moosabagh, near Lucknow, on the 8th of April, with two batteries of artillery, two regiments of cavalry, and four regiments of infantry, besides engineers, sappers, and provisions for two months. His line of march was north-west along the right bank of the Ganges. On the 15th he came upon a fort, now called Roodhamow, which was in the occupation of the enemy. It was in a jungle, and consisted of a mud wall loopholed. Incredible as it may seem, the General made no reconnaissance. He led his troops towards the right, and suddenly found himself in front of the strongest face of the work. The 4th Punjaubees rushed on, got into the ditch, clambered up the walls, but not being supported were driven back. The 42nd were kept in the jungle, seeing nothing themselves, but seen by

the enemy only to be fired at. In this position the gallant regiment remained during the day, and it was in attempting to extricate them from their position that Brigadier Hope fell. At length General Walpole withdrew his troops, but not until he had lost eight officers, 100 men, and eleven camp followers. During the night, however, the fort was evacuated, and next day the column moved on. Having again met the enemy on the 22nd, Walpole joined the Commander-in-Chief at Futteyghur. It is satisfactory to find that Sir Colin Campbell has now himself assumed the command of General Walpole's division.

Mr. Russell, who is accompanying the main body of the army northwards, writes an interesting letter to the *Times* from Futteyghur. The death of Brigadier Hope is thus described:—

In the middle of the fight, Adrian Hope, ever regardless of his own life where the lives of his soldiers were concerned, rushed to the wall of the fort to withdraw the men. His aide-de-camp Butter said to him, "The fire is very hot, General." As he spoke the Brigadier fell, shot from above through the neck, shoulder, and lungs. He said, "They have done for me! Remember me to my friends!" and died in a few seconds. At the funeral, which was most affecting, the 93rd wept like children for their beloved Colonel. There was not a dry eye in Bramley's company as his body was borne to the grave. His body and that of Douglas were recovered by the most daring gallantry, which will not, I trust, go unrewarded. When the men retired, Simpson, the quartermaster-sergeant of the regiment, hearing that two officers were left on the ground, rushed out to the ditch of the work, and, seizing the corpse of poor Bramley, brought it in on his shoulders. He next started out and recovered the body of Douglas in the same way; and then, undeterred by the incessant fusillade of the enemy, this gallant soldier again and again renewed his labours, and never ceased till he had carried in the bodies of five more of his comrades. Two men were killed in attempting to imitate this noble soldier. Does he not well deserve the Victoria Cross?

The writer expects but a short campaign in Rohilcund. "Sir Colin Campbell will probably return from Bareilly to direct the operations against any bodies of the enemy near Allahabad or Benares; and one regiment, at all events, will be sent to Nynsee Tal, which I hope to visit in their company." Some of the difficulties in the way of the Commander-in-Chief are thus adverted to:—

Like a field of corn stricken by the wind, the population bends as we pass, but to rise again. Franks marries victoriously from the Gogra to the Goomtee, but insurrection is not crushed by the footsteps of his force. Rose has relieved Saugor and punished Jhansi, but the country is up in his rear and his communications are threatened. Our allies are almost powerless, and those who are faithful to us complain that we do not aid them. The enemy melt like snow before the sun when brought face to face with our soldiers, but it is only to collect together in some other place. To tell the truth, I see little prospect of our being able to put down this revolt by exterminating the rebels. We cannot catch them. Our most celebrated marches have been performed by troops of whom a large proportion were natives, and in districts where there was no hostile force in our rear, and where baggage and provisions might safely for the time be abandoned. We must move into Rohilcund very much as if we were marching through the Crimea. Therefore our progress is slow; but the criticism which ridicules Sir Colin Campbell for taking with him army elephants, camels, and carts, is ridiculous and ignorant. It has struck me much that the natives do not come into our camps. So far as I can see, the population around us hold aloof, and do not seek to carry on even that small traffic in fruit and such luxuries in which our soldiers would so willingly engage; but I may be deceived, and before I express a decided opinion on the subject I shall seek the aid of those who have had experience in former campaigns in India. There can be no question respecting the disaffection of a large body of the people to our rule, for we can gain no reliable information of the movements of the enemy close at hand. Scarcely had the Commander-in-Chief received a despatch from General Rose, communicating his successes at Jhansi and the results of his operations in a sanguine and enthusiastic spirit, when he was disconcerted by telegraphs from the General announcing that Jhansi was threatened by the rebels, and requesting that General Roberts might be ordered to attack the Kotah insurgents, who were hanging on his rear and threatening the main trunk road. General Rose says that in his Jhansi operations he killed at least 5,000 of the enemy; but nothing daunted by such heavy losses, we find they re-assemble, as is imagined, for the purpose of taking and occupying the very town we had just captured from them. Although we had seven small flying columns of cavalry around Jhansi, the Ranees, our bitter and fiendish enemy, made her escape, and is abroad to plot fresh mischief. In fact, our pursuits are not successful.

A glance at Nana Sahib:—

By the latest accounts from Bareilly we hear that Khan Bahadoor Khan is fast losing the little intellect and influence which bhang and opium had left him, and that he is falling into second childhood. Under such circumstances the activity and energy of the Nana, as secured to him a preponderating control, which he seems to be exercising most injudiciously for the common interest of the enemy. He has in the Mohammedan city of Bareilly forbidden the killing of cows, and he has buried four amulets at each corner of the city, with rites strictly Hindoo, to assure his followers of success. One of his emissaries was lately found near Indore with letters to persons of influence in Bundelcund and in the Mahratta country, advising them to murder all the English, to hold out till the rains, and to organise a general rising, which will give a deathblow to our raj before the year is over. The cowardly assassin, who never yet has headed troops in the field, exhibits fertility of resources and power of combination beyond any of the leaders of the insurrection. But it is beyond his power to resist the force

which will be brought against his troops; although the Rohillas are famous horsemen, and Rohilund is said to swarm with their cavalry.

HEATHENISM IN INDIA.

"A Missionary" writes to the *Times* as follows:—

There are thousands of my countrymen who hear of ghat murders and other horrors of India, but few realise them. Let me just give them an idea of the reality. At present I am residing near the Hooghly, not far from Calcutta, and scenes like the following constantly occur under our windows. For example, about midnight we hear the noise of a number of natives going down to the river; there is a pause, then a slight muttering, and sometimes you may catch the sound of some one as if choking; it is truly a human being, a man who is having his mouth crammed with mud and dirty water by "his friends." "Hurree bol! hurree bol!" they urge him to repeat, and when he appears dead they push his dead body into the stream; then, singing some horrid song, they depart. Soon the tide washes the body ashore, and then we hear the dogs and jackals quarrelling over their horrid meal, as they tear the corpse limb from limb. In the morning a few vultures are sitting around the spot, and nothing remains but a few bones to attest one murder out of hundreds, perhaps thousands, committed every night on the course of this dreadful river! Within one-eighth of a mile I have counted the remains of six human bodies, and it is said that when property is in question it is not always a sick man who is thus treated. Every one knows that the bodies of men, women, and children pass constantly to and fro in the river, and all this goes on under the shade of our mission church and schools, where one or two persons are spending their lives to rescue a few of the millions who are engaged in these abominations. Yet it is a fact that every discouragement has hitherto been thrown in the way of those who, putting aside questions of sect, &c., are labouring at least to moralise the brute creation around them.

About a week since the churrockpoojah was celebrated here. I saw a man, with hooks thrust through his flesh, whirled round and round more than 100 times, some twenty feet in the air, in the presence of thousands of men, women, and children, while other devotees, almost naked and smeared over with dirt and ashes, were sitting in a group below, and a third was smeared with coloured earth, carrying a bottle in his hand, the personification of debauchery, and all this amid the noise of tom-toms and barbarous music, which made the beautiful landscape appear peopled, as it were, with a batch of devils from hell. Hundreds of bad women fringed the whole assembly, and all this not ten miles from Calcutta, and under the eyes of our Christian Government.

There are innumerable abominations too filthy to be mentioned; the worship of the Ling everywhere, and the one great fact that the idolatry of Bengal is merely the deification of vice. The Romans, with all their corruptions, built temples to Pax and Virtus, but the Hindoo deities are merely devils. Surely these are crimes which ought to be put down by any Government, and which should be suppressed purely as being hostile to the fundamental principles of authority in any State.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH QUESTION.— OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The President had forwarded to Congress the information asked for respecting the "outrages" committed by British cruisers upon American vessels. These outrages are of two kinds. American vessels are "watched and interfered with" at Havana and generally in Cuban waters. The interference consists in bringing vessels to by firing a shot or shots across their bows, boarding them, and looking at their papers. The offending British cruisers are gun-boats which have been stationed round Cuba to intercept slavers approaching the island from Africa, and of course to stop any illicit traffic in slaves that may be going on between Cuba and the United States. No fewer than twenty-one cases are mentioned by the newspapers; but Mr. Secretary Cass appears only to refer to eleven. But the outrages are not confined to the sea. It is complained that British marines landed at Sagua la Grande in Cuba to search for slaves. This act of aggression had roused the indignation of the Captain-General, and he ordered the Spanish officer who did not resist the "Britishers" to be brought to Havana in irons. So reports the American consul. The American Government have ordered the *Wabash*, *Savannah*, and *Dolphin*, to the Gulf of Mexico. There are already three war-ships there. These ships are to give "prompt protection to all American vessels that may need it." In the papers sent to Congress are two letters from Mr. Cass to Mr. Dallas, dated the 13th and 18th May. In his first letter Mr. Cass says:—

I am persuaded that if the occurrences took place, as are thus stated, the conduct of the British officers will be disavowed and condemned. I beg you would communicate to Lord Malmesbury the earnest desire of the President that this practice, which seems to become more prevalent, of detaining and searching American vessels, should be discontinued, and that the most peremptory orders for that purpose should be given and enforced. Such a measure is called for by important considerations, which will readily occur to you. Whilst this Government is determined to use all proper exertions for the suppression of the slave trade, it is not less desirous that the just immunities of vessels of the United States upon the ocean should be preserved.

In the letter of May 18th he says:—

When all the facts have been ascertained, proper representations will be made without delay to the Government of her Catholic Majesty against this search of American vessels by the naval forces of another Power within the territorial jurisdiction of Spain. The Government of the United States is satisfied that the Government of that country will adopt efficient measures to protect their vessels resorting to Spanish ports from lawless violence. Such protection they are entitled to, and if it is not secured elsewhere it must be found in the power of our own country.

Secretary Cass says he is not informed whether any injury was sustained in consequence of the pro-

ceedings against those vessels. If there were it is expected it will be made good by the Spanish Government, or by means of its interposition with the Government of Great Britain.

"These flagrant violations of the right of the United States," he adds, "have excited deep feeling through the country, and have attracted the attention of both Houses of Congress. Their continuance cannot fail to produce the most serious effect upon the relations of the two countries. The President confidently believes that the British naval cruisers, in the presence of these high-handed measures, have acted without the authority, and have mistaken the views of their Government. But it is not less due to the United States that their conduct shall be disavowed, and peremptory orders issued to prevent the recurrence of similar proceedings."

Lord Napier replied, May 16, that he had the honour to receive Secretary Cass's letter, conveying an account of the circumstances which are alleged to have attended the boarding of the American vessel, *N. B. Borden*, by her Majesty's steamer *Styx*. He says he has transmitted copies of General Cass's communication to her Majesty's Government and to the Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's forces on the West India station.

GREAT ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.

Vesuvius is once more in a state of eruption. On the 21st the first signs of agitation appeared; on the 26th a stream of lava issued forth, and lasted for three hours; on the 27th, at an hour after midnight, the crater trembled and burst in two, forming a new mouth, near the spot where a French gentleman was killed some time since. The lava, however, still continued to run over the mouth. On the 28th, at mid-day, in the direction of Torre del Greco, a "mouth" was formed, whence issued a stream of lava, which made gigantic progress, and afforded a wonderful spectacle.

The *Daily News*' correspondent, writing on the 1st inst., says:—

Vesuvius is now really a mountain of fire. On all sides flow down streams of lava so wide and rapid that at night the mountain appears to be clothed with fire. I can indeed give you but a very imperfect idea of this extraordinary spectacle. Whilst there are four great currents, there are a vast number of other lava streams, which, like threads, or the filaments of network, intersect each other, and unite at various points, forming a mighty flood to pour down on the devoted land. The first great stream is that which descends in the direction of Ottajano. It issues from a mouth in the Atrio del Cavallo, not far from the base of the Somma, and flowing through the valley, it skirts the Hermitage, which it leaves to the left. Some of the ground is calculated in width at about a quarter of a mile, though I have heard of a much greater distance. Round the Hermitage it winds like a serpent, and though in one solid mass, it marches on by detaching from itself gigantic pieces which fall by their own weight. A second stream is not far from it, and takes almost the same direction. A third tends towards Pompeii, and a fourth, which is the most menacing, is making rapidly toward Resina; it has entered in the course of the very stream which destroyed Herculaneum, and the public, who are ever prone to exaggerate or anticipate evil, calculate that travelling at its present rate it must arrive at Resina in a few hours. It has already entered on the road which leads to that town; and the police on Sunday night were advising the people about the Hermitage to be careful lest their road house by Resina should be cut off by the lava. This stream is fed by three mouths, which have opened at about a quarter of a mile from the main cone, which is now almost inactive, a few sparks only struggling through it, just enough to attest its existence. The activity of the three mouths above described is something wonderful. They puff, and pump up matter without ceasing, not all together though, but one after another, with such force that the body of matter flows down at a gigantic pace. Already have many vineyards been destroyed, whilst the poor peasants stand by in mute despair, or fill an oratory by the road side in every attitude of supplication. Even the trees protest loudly against the violence of their destroyer. How they hiss, and lament, and throw their agitated limbs about, as if a strong wind were upon them. . . . I spoke above of streams of burning lava, and yet that word gives no adequate idea of the character of the mass of fire which is coming down. It is not a fluid stream, it is a gigantic river of glowing coals, and millions of pieces of it are all grinding and rolling against one another; they make a noise as of shingles on the beach washed by a stormy sea, only the waves must be continuous, for the sound of the fiery flood never ceases. Of the dimensions of those streams it is impossible to speak with any precision, so easily is the eye deceived, and especially by night. On Sunday evening there was an illumination in honour of the Queen, whose marriage day it was; but how paltry and pale the artificial lights of the city looked, contrasted with the brilliant splendours of the mountain! Thousands of people were out there, and almost every country in Europe was represented, judging from the variety of languages one heard spoken.

THE OUDE PROCLAMATION.

The Court of Directors have written another letter to Lord Canning apropos of his Oude proclamation. It is dated May 18. It entirely approves "the guarantee of life and honour given by the proposed proclamation to all talookdars, chiefs, and landholders, with their followers, who should make immediate submission, surrender their arms, and obey the orders of the British Government, provided they have not participated in the murder of Englishmen or Englishwomen." Then it goes on—

We are prepared to learn that in publicly declaring that, with the exception of the lands of six persons who had been steadfast in their allegiance, the proprietary right in the soil of the province was confiscated to the British Government, the Governor-General intended no more than to reserve to himself entire liberty of action, and to give the character of mercy to the confirmation

of all rights not prejudicial to the public welfare, the owners of which might not, by their conduct, have excluded themselves from indulgent consideration. His lordship must have been well aware that the words of the proclamation, without the comment on it which we trust was speedily afforded by your actions, must have produced the expectation of much more general and indiscriminate dispossession than could have been consistent with justice or with policy. We shall doubtless be informed, in due course, of the reasons which induced the Governor-General to employ those terms, and of the means which, we presume, have been taken of making known in Oude the merciful character which we assume must still belong to your views. In the meantime, it is due to the Governor-General that we should express our entire reliance that on this, as on former occasions, it has been his firm resolution to show to all whose crimes are not too great for any indulgence the utmost degree of leniency consistent with the early restoration and firm maintenance of lawful authority.

The Court forwards the copy of a resolution passed in connexion with the Ellenborough despatch, expressing its continued confidence in the Governor-General.

Postscript.

Wednesday, June 9, 1858.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

THE CHURCH-RATE ABOLITION BILL.

The House of Commons had a sitting at twelve o'clock yesterday, in order to proceed with this bill.

On the order for the third reading,

Sir J. TRELAUNY resumed the debate which was adjourned on the 1st of June. It had been said that he and those who acted with him had not shown any disposition to accept a compromise. That was not his fault, but the fault of hon. gentlemen opposite who had not submitted any plan for keeping up the fabric of the Church. He believed that if any such proposition was made members of the Church of England would gladly come forward with adequate subscriptions. He suggested that the bill should be allowed to pass, so that it might go to the House of Lords, and be amended in any way their lordships might desire. Those amendments might then be duly considered.

Sir B. BRIDGES said that in objecting to the third reading of the bill it was not his wish to offer any factious opposition. He certainly felt surprised that a gentleman who was the representative of an ancient family in Cornwall, and who was himself a large landed proprietor, should have brought forward this measure. That hon. baronet, the possessor of land, was the leader in a movement to relieve his class from this burden. The infallible result of this abolition would be that all the benefit would go into the pockets of the landowners. (Hear, hear.) Several abuses had no doubt been engrafted on Church-rates in various parts of the country. He was not an advocate for any abuse, but merely for that which was necessary for the sustentation of the fabric and decent worship of God. He believed that Church-rates were refused in only five per cent. of the whole of the parishes of England, and he contended that for so small a result it was undesirable to disturb the present system. He moved as an amendment that the bill be read a third time this day six months.

Mr. PACKE, in seconding the amendment, said was not correct that the opponents of the bill had no suggested a compromise. They had on various occasions suggested a compromise, but it had been indignantly refused by the promoters of the measure, who said they would have the whole bill, and nothing less.

Mr. ACKROYD was very desirous of relieving Dissenters from the burthen of Church-rates, but he could not support the motion for their unconditional abolition. The bill of the honourable baronet was defective in this respect, that while it relieved the Dissenters from grievances, it inflicted an injustice on the Church. It left untouched that grievance that Dissenters might elect the churchwarden of a parish. To remedy that difficulty, he would suggest that a parish warden should be elected to transact secular business, and that Churchmen themselves should elect their own church officers. The Church, by a suicidal policy, had ignored Dissenters altogether, and this had aroused them to a sense of injustice and a determination to maintain their rights. (Hear, hear.) As far as compromise was concerned, he thought that where Church-rates had been suspended for some years past Churchmen themselves should be allowed to impose a voluntary rate, but where they had never been disputed they might be retained. An unconditional repeal would, he considered, be a wholesale confiscation of Church property.

Sir J. GRAHAM said he was born and educated within the pale of the Established Church, and was still an attached member of it. He did not look upon the question of Church-rates as one of religious liberty, but he was inclined to look upon it as affecting the interests of the Church and the public. Looking to the interests of the Church he would gladly have seen a compromise, but under the circumstances he thought it would be better to send this bill up to the House of Lords by a commanding majority. In former Governments he had attempted to arrive at a compromise, but they had invariably failed. Speaking generally, in large and populous dis-

tricts the rate had fallen into desuetude, but still the fabric of the Church was maintained. It was in the rural districts that the rate was needed, and there generally it was granted without opposition. He thought it was a fallacy to speak of the percentage of parishes refusing Church-rates, and that any calculations of that sort which might be made should be based upon the amount of population acceding or refusing. (Hear, hear.) He was very anxious for a compromise; but seeing no way to such a result, he thought the most ready way of getting rid of the discord and heart-burning that existed would be to pass this bill. (Hear, hear.) There were many charges thrown on Church-rates which were grievous to Churchmen. He alluded to those charges made by bishops and archdeacons for visitations. There were fees for registrars, apparitors, procuration fees, synodal and other fees paid out of Church-rates, and these he thought very great abuses. Then there were charges for what he might call the luxuries of worship—for instance, choral worship, organists, &c. He saw no reason why these matters should not be paid out of offertory collections made every Sunday from the congregation. Visitations and such fees might, he thought, be paid by bishops and archdeacons out of their own ample funds. With regard to the sustentation and repair of the fabric of the church he thought that the law of mortmain might be relaxed, and that gentlemen might be allowed to charge their estates for the maintenance of the Church within certain limits and safeguards. He thought, moreover, that the Church of England had shown too much distrust of her power, and that she ought to have made an appeal to her members for the voluntary principle. The colonial episcopate rested almost entirely upon voluntary contributions; and that principle ought to be introduced more freely into the Church at home. The Church, he thought, ought to be extended in a legitimate manner. We had had bishops preaching in the open air, deans Spurgeonising in Exeter Hall, and priests proselytising from platforms in the country. There had been a meeting of the Evangelical Alliance at Lambeth Palace, where a Dissenter offered up prayer in the presence of an archbishop. These were departures from the principle of an Established Church, and it was impossible for him to say what the result of all this would be. But seeing that these changes had taken place, he could not consent to carry on the war to the knife with Dissenters, he could not in common honesty prolong the contest, and he should therefore vote for the motion of the hon. baronet for the abolition of Church-rates. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. E. BAILL, as a Dissenter, advocated the repeal of Church-rates, because he believed the abolition would do good to the Church, and would produce religious quietness throughout the country.

Mr. WALPOLE said that compromises had been offered to the Dissenters of a most fair and equitable character, but they had uniformly rejected them. He believed that this was not a question of conscience with Dissenters, and that they had an ulterior object. He regretted that the right hon. baronet (Sir James Graham) had joined the Dissenters in a movement which would have the effect not only of abolishing Church-rates, but of leading step by step to break up the parochial system, and ultimately to destroy the connexion between Church and State. (Hear, hear.) Voluntaryism would be a valuable ally of the Establishment; but he denied that they would be able to make it a substitute for the Establishment.

Mr. AYRTON supported the bill.

Mr. GLADSTONE, judging from the speeches which had been made, particularly from that of the hon. gentleman the member for Oldham (Mr. Fox), thought that there was some reason to believe that a conclusion satisfactory to all parties might be eventually arrived at. Whatever arrangement might be arrived at he thought that persons who did not contribute to Church-rates should not have a voice in their administration, or in the election of officers who disbursed the money so raised. The right hon. gentleman combated the arguments of Sir James Graham, and contended that the existing system of Church-rates was the best means of maintaining the fabric of the Church. One of the first results of the abolition of Church-rates would be to impose the most grievous burdens on the clergy, and would destroy the legal maintenance on the faith of which they had accepted their livings. Let them take, for instance, the living of Poplar. In that parish all the ordinary sources of ecclesiastical income had been swept away, and by a local act the incumbent had a fixed salary of 450*l.* a year, which was mainly obtained by Church-rates. How did the hon. baronet propose to deal with cases such as that? Whatever might be the fate of this bill he hoped that vested interest would be respected. He admitted that the time was come when the bill might be sent to the House of Lords, in order that they might see what course the greatest landlords in England would be disposed to take towards relieving themselves of an ancient and hereditary taxation. (Loud cheers.)

After a few words in reply from Sir J. THRELAWNY, the house divided, and the numbers were:—

For the third reading	266
Against it	203
Majority	63

The bill was then read a third time and passed amidst some cheers.

In the House of Lords yesterday, the Stamp Duty on Passports Bill was read a third time and passed.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.

Lord LYTLETON having inquired what had been the results of the competitive examination system, and whether the Government intended to give further extension to that principle, the Earl of DERBY, in reply, said he thought the noble lord had underrated the extent to which it had been carried.

The fact was that in the Treasury, the Secretary of State's office, the Board of Trade, and the Customs departments, not a single appointment of any description was made without competition. The principle of competition was quite a novelty—(Hear, hear.)—and it was one which ought to be watched with great care. (Hear.) It was not improbable that many cases would occur in which persons who had undergone a superior examination would prove utterly incapable of filling their situations efficiently. (Hear, hear.) He confessed he did not think that every clerk in public offices should be appointed upon the unlimited competition of any number of persons. It was due to the heads of the different departments to give them the opportunity of selecting from their lists such persons as they considered most likely to be an acquisition to different offices. (Hear.) He believed it was in contemplation to alter the system in some respect, so that a number of persons should not be restricted to the competition for one office, but should be allowed to compete for several; and he thought it would be much better to put up three or four offices to the competition of three times that number of candidates, than to put three persons in competition for only one office. (Hear.)

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

Lord BROUGHAM briefly adverted to the accounts received from America touching some alleged outrages said to have been committed by the crews of British ships upon United States merchant vessels in the Cuban waters. The Earl of CLARENDON expressed his belief that the narratives had been exaggerated, and the consequent irritation among the American public would prove only temporary. Under the instructions hitherto issued to the commanders of ships engaged in stopping the slave trade, nothing could possibly occur calculated to injure or offend any of our allies.

The Earl of MALMESBURY observed that the Government had received only *ex parte* statements on this subject. If the accounts, which came exclusively from American sources, were true, some British officers had committed acts unwarranted by the treaty of 1842, and which could not be justified. At the same time it was unquestionable that the American flag had been prostituted to cover the traffic in slaves. He had, however, transmitted a despatch to Lord Napier, the British envoy at Washington, and had also that very morning held a conversation with the United States Minister in London, from which he had reason to hope both that all causes of dissension between the two countries would disappear, and that more effectual means would be taken to put down the surreptitious trade in slaves.

Their lordships adjourned at half-past six o'clock.

When the House of Commons resumed, Mr. WISE inquired whether the recently appointed Minister to Tuscany had permission to leave his post, and under what peculiar circumstances that gentleman left Florence without presenting his credentials? Also, whether there was any prospect of the recommendation of the select committee of 1850 to discontinue this mission being carried into effect? Mr. S. FRIZGERALD replied that when Mr. Howard reached Florence his predecessor, Lord Normanby, had not presented his letters of recall. Mr. Howard's subsequent departure was occasioned by ill health, but there was no intention of abolishing the mission to Tuscany.

THE BALLOT.

Mr. H. BERKELEY moved for leave to bring in a bill "to cause the votes of parliamentary electors to be taken by way of ballot." Briefly describing the evils, so often before exposed, attending the system of bribery and intimidation at elections, the hon. member contended that the strenuous resistance constantly offered to every measure for introducing the ballot arose entirely from the reluctance to part with an agency which secured aristocratic and squirearchical influence over the great majority of the constituency. Proceeding to illustrate his argument with various instances and anecdotes, he maintained that the incidents attending the last general election furnished proof of more than customary validity for the necessity of adopting the ballot; and in the prospect of another dissolution, counselled all independent electors throughout the country to make that question a shibboleth everywhere for candidates at the hustings. Mr. MARTIN seconded the motion.

Mr. S. ESTCOURT, arguing against the bill, contended, first, that secret voting was unattainable even by the ballot; and, secondly, that as the franchise was a trust, it should be exercised openly. A better method for frustrating corrupt influences upon the electors was to increase their numbers by a judicious reform of the franchise system.

Sir A. ELTON supported the bill. The ballot was essentially a Conservative measure; by allaying popular discontent and assuaging the demand for revolutionary changes, it would also, as he believed, tend to improve the general moral character of the community.

The debate was continued by Mr. Hunt, Mr. Bentinck, Mr. B. Hope, Sir G. C. Lewis, Mr. Marsh, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Walpole, and Lord John Russell, in opposition to the motion; and by General Thompson, Mr. Ayrton, and Mr. Bright in its favour. Mr. Berkeley having replied, the house divided, when the numbers were:

For the motion	197
Against	294—97

THE DUKE OF SOMERSET AND THE CHURCH-RATE BILL.

The Duke of Somerset has agreed to undertake the management of the bill in the House of Lords. All who recollect his Grace's masterly style of cross-examination (when Lord Seymour), in the Sebastopol Committee of the House of Commons, must feel convinced that the bill has been entrusted to the hands of a consummate man of business. And the Duke is not one of those who have waited till the last moment to become sensible of the necessity of putting an end to this mischievous controversy. He voted against the Abolition of Church-rates till 1853; but since that time he has firmly and unwaveringly supported the proposal. There are many other noble lords who have, like the Duke, come to view this question in its true light.—*Daily News*.

We trust the Lords will not hesitate to pass the bill, without attempting any compromise certain not to work.—*Times of this morning*.

RE-ELECTION OF SIR E. B. LYTTON.

Sir E. B. Lytton, who has accepted the office of Secretary for the Colonies, was elected for Hertfordshire yesterday without opposition. He was proposed by E. P. D. Radcliffe, Esq., and seconded by C. J. Dimsdale, Esq. Sir Edward, in the course of his speech, denied that there had been any compromise with the Liberal party in his case, and declined to refer to any irritating party questions when there was to be no irritating party contest. All that Lord Derby asked was a fair English trial, and a fair English jury. (Hear, hear.) It was the policy of every wise party and of every wise government to enjoy as large a share as possible of the good opinion of the public, and the Government of Lord Derby would endeavour to effect this by all the means in their power short of sacrificing their honour. As to the future, he had reason to believe that the important measure of a new bankruptcy law would be one of the earliest questions submitted to the House of Commons. Upon the subject of financial economy, from all he knew of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he was satisfied that it would be his most anxious object to carry out every retrenchment compatible with the efficiency of the public service. He hoped the Church-rate question would be settled by compromise. He still held to the opinion as to the necessity of improving the Reform Bill and the extension of the franchise, and he would now venture to say that it was reserved for the Government of Lord Derby to settle this question, which had never been settled by the Whigs. (Hear, hear.) As to India, they must begin by satisfying the Indian people that rebellion was hopeless, and having effected this, they must gradually introduce improvements and reforms, not by shocking their prejudices, but by improving their material interests.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Calcutta and China mails, via telegraph from Corfu, and bring intelligence from Calcutta to the 5th of May, Madras the 10th, Ceylon the 11th, Hong Kong April 25th, and Shanghai May 10th. Sir Hugh Ross defeated the rebels at Kul Sir Koonah about the 30th of April, killing 400. They are making another stand near Calcutta. The Nana with all the cavalry in Bareilly was trying to cross the Ganges to join his brother at Calcutta, and thence escape to Cawnpore. Oude is quieting down. Mr. Montgomery has restored the Talukdars, and established the Zamindaree system, to the content of the people. Jung Bahadur had reached Amritsar on his return march. There has been some slight disturbance caused by a hill tribe in Assam. A small detachment of Europeans and Ghodrks having followed them into the mountains had been repulsed with loss. At Calcutta imports generally were in active demand. The export market was dull, but without a decline in prices, owing to small supplies. The money-market unchanged. Freights had fallen. Exchange 2*s.* 1*d.* for credits and 2*s.* 1*d.* to 2*s.* 1*d.* for documents. On the 5th of May a hurricane passed over Madras, damaging many ships. The money market was tighter, cotton goods brisk, exports in less demand. Exchange, 2*s.* 0*d.* to 2*s.* 1*d.*

The *Victoria*, with the Australian mails, started from Aden for Suez before the *Nemesis*, but has not yet been heard of.

A despatch from Peking directs the foreign plenipotentiaries to return to Canton to meet the new Commissioner, who, it is said, is gathering forces with the intention of attempting the recapture of Canton. Lord Elgin and his colleagues had left for the Peking.

Dr. Legge, of Hong Kong, has just arrived from Calcutta.

MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

An unusually small supply of English wheat was on offer in to-day's market, yet the demand for all kinds ruled heavy, at Monday's decline in value. We had a large show of foreign wheat. Even the finest samples were quite neglected; but no actual change took place in the quotations. Barley—though in short supply—was a slow sale, at late rates. The malt trade was heavy, at barely stationary prices. A large quantity of foreign oats was brought forward, and sales progressed slowly, at Monday's decline. Beans, peas, and flour moved off slowly, at late rates.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1858.

SUMMARY.

WHILE both Houses of Parliament seem to have bidden farewell for the present year to "faction fights," and to have entered with some show of earnestness upon the real work of the session, foreign complications are exciting so much attention as to materially influence the sensitive Stock Exchange. Foremost among these grounds for disquietude is the strong feeling created in the United States by the alleged outrages of British cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico upon American merchantmen. We say "alleged," because many of their stories have already been found to be simply the fabrications of speculators. But, making allowance for interested exaggeration, there is no doubt substantial reason for "the grave charges" which the Washington Cabinet have made against some of the British officers in the waters of Cuba. The "outrages" appear to have excited equal surprise both in Washington and London. In the former capital the promptitude shown by Congress in taking up the matter is a sign of the sensitiveness of the American people as to any affront put upon their flag. The most respectable papers, however, speak in conciliatory language, though demanding "ample redress" for the past, and "an efficient remedy" for the future. They assume "that no insult or injury has been intended by the British Government, and that our complaints will be promptly and fairly met in a spirit of amicable adjustment." The remarks of Mr. Fitzgerald, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, on Friday night, were not calculated to belie these expectations. He stated that no official information of the circumstances had yet reached the Government, but that they had informed the United States Minister that, if such occurrences had occurred, they would be regarded with the greatest regret by her Majesty's Government—that an immediate and careful investigation should be made of them, and that instructions had been sent out to British officers in those seas "to exercise with the greatest caution the powers entrusted to them." With the friendly feeling on both sides of the Atlantic, we cannot doubt that an "amicable adjustment" of the difficulty may be effected.

But the dangers arising out of the anomalous condition of the Turkish empire are far more menacing. The "sick man" of the Emperor Nicholas is by no means convalescent. The success of Prince Daniel, the Montenegrin chieftain, in surprising and routing a Turkish army, has been the signal for other insurrectionary movements in the heterogeneous Ottoman dominions. Disturbances in Bosnia, a rising of the Christian population in Candia and Rhodes, and a formidable revolt of the Kurds and the population of Bagdad against Omar Pacha, point to the possibility of a not distant dismemberment of Turkey, in spite of the guarantee of the Great Powers. While these grave events are occurring, the Paris conference is calmly discussing the propriety of providing for the virtual independence of another section of the Turkish dominions, by allowing the Danubian Principalities to choose their own Hospodars by the agency of universal suffrage! The relative attitude of the several Great Powers appears to have materially changed. France pursues her separate policy in Montenegro, has startled the Court of Vienna by sending French ships to the

Adriatic by way of protest against further aggressive measures on the part of the Porte, and sides with Russia on the Principalities question. The compact by which the integrity of the Ottoman empire was guaranteed seems to be on the point of dissolution—the rival diplomatists being far more intent on pursuing their separate schemes of policy or aggrandisement. One journalist, indeed, can only account for the strange turn of French policy on the supposition that the Emperor and the Czar have come to some understanding in respect to the future partition of Turkey! Turkey is still like the hare with many friends.

The unopposed re-election of Lord Stanley and Sir E. Bulwer Lytton is a sign of the better position which the Government, of which they are distinguished ornaments, occupy in public esteem. In February, Sir Edward was deterred from taking office by the fear of a costly contest for his seat; in June, he quietly walks over the course. In his speech in the Ballot debate Mr. Bright said that the Liberal members of the House are not half so frightened as they used to be at the thought of a Derby Administration; and in the addresses of these two Cabinet Ministers it is difficult to trace any of that Tory leaven which is the great obstacle to popular progress. Peace, non-intervention, "impartial justice to all sects, undue deference to none," "fiscal justice" to the poor, and "a policy of moderation and equity" abroad—are the chief features of the creed advocated by the new Minister for India. Sir E. Lytton, the new Secretary for the Colonies, is scarcely behind his colleague in liberal promises. His discourse on the hustings at Hertford turned to a great extent on the prospects of law reform, of Church-rate compromise, of an unfettered press, and of Lord Derby's Reform Bill for next year. If the principles advocated by Lord Stanley and Sir Edward Lytton be embodied in practice, the Conservative party may, as the right hon. gentleman said, "have no more to fear from a fair and just extension of the franchise than they have had to fear from a fair and just circulation of political knowledge."

The House of Lords has been occupied in passing one or two useful measures, such as that which reduces the price of passports to sixpence, and in discussing the relations between the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in India, which according to Lord Derby are quite cordial—the working of the competitive examination system, the progress of which the noble lord proposes to watch "with the greatest possible caution"—and our new cause of difference with the United States. The statement by the Foreign Secretary last night on the latter subject was important. He said that such outrages as were reported in the American papers could not be justified either by international law, or by the treaty of 1842, and that there was no great difference between himself and the American Ministers as to the steps that ought to be taken by the United States Government to prevent the prostitution of their flag for slave-trading purposes. On the whole, Lord Malmesbury thought that this country need remain under no apprehension that anything will occur to break the alliance that so happily exists between the two countries.

The Calcutta Mail brings intelligence that the Bareilly rebels, with Nana Sahib at their head, are attempting to escape to Central India, and that Oude is settling down; Mr. Montgomery having reinstated the talookdars, and established the zemindaree system to the satisfaction of the population.

The news from China holds out little prospect of a cessation of hostilities. The new Imperial Commissioner was, it is said, gathering forces with the view of attempting to recapture Canton. Lord Elgin and his French, American, and Russian colleagues, instead of obeying the summons to negotiate in that city, were proceeding northwards to the Peiho, the river communicating with the capital, in order, if possible, to enter into direct communication with the Emperor himself. With a fleet of seventy vessels, and 10,000 men at his back, the British Envoy proposes to make such demands upon the Court of Peking as "the large discretion" given him will allow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

BOUND thereto by obligations of friendship as well as by duty, we went on Tuesday se'nnight to visit the state prisoner, Mr. Washington Wilks, in his chamber of confinement in the House of Commons. We found him just as we expected and wished to find so sensible and ingenuous a man in such circumstances—neither elated by the conspicuous position in which the resolution of the House had placed him, nor troubled by any impatience to escape the uncertainty and the inconvenience of his present lot—conscious of the integrity of his own motives, ready to retract anything which he could not sustain, and anxious only to discharge manfully

the duties arising out of his relation to the press without persisting in anything whereby injustice was inflicted on another. The House had just rejected a petition presented for him by Mr. Milner Gibson, as an insufficient retraction of the libel on Mr. Clive, and Mr. Wilks was availing himself of that right hon. gentleman's tact and experience in modifying its phraseology. We did not hear the debate, or we should have blushed that while a Conservative like Mr. Gladstone generously pleaded the cause of the prisoner, an old Radical like Arthur Roebuck should have wantonly pelted him with contemptuous and impertinent epithets. Mr. Wilks's second petition was presented before the House rose, and he was discharged from custody on Wednesday morning. His indiscretion has brought less discredit upon himself than upon the House.

The people have gained two or three steps in advance during the week. In the first place, the majority of two against the Ministry, aided by Lord Palmerston, on Captain Vivian's motion to bring the Horse Guards under the authority of Parliament, although very trifling in numbers, and not likely to be acted upon, indicates the tendency of the Legislature to assert its pre-eminent authority over every department of administration. In the next place, the easy passage through committee of the Bill for the Abolition of the Property Qualification of Members, by a majority of 113 votes, its third reading without a division, and its introduction into the House of Lords by Lord Redesdale, opens a prospect of real progress in the way of Parliamentary reform. It is only necessary to contrast the arguments against the Bill put forward by Mr. Bentinck and Mr. Drummond with those stated with so much force by Mr. Walpole and Lord John Russell, to be convinced on which side lay earnestness of conviction as well as reason, and on which side mere obstructive prejudice. The change may seem a small one, but we are much mistaken if it be not productive of larger and more beneficial political results than either its advocates or its opponents have been accustomed to expect. At any rate, it is a step quietly and satisfactorily taken in the right direction. In the third place, we are thankful to report the Church-rate Abolition Bill safe through its last stage in the Commons. It was read a third time yesterday morning, after an animated discussion, in which Sir James Graham, Mr. Walpole, and Mr. Gladstone took prominent part—Sir James in favour of the Bill, the other two gentlemen against it. The House divided at about a quarter to four o'clock, and the numbers were—For the third reading, 266; against it, 203—majority, sixty-three. It will be carried up to the Lords to-morrow afternoon. Thus our calculations, thought by many of our friends to have been over-sanguine, have been abundantly verified. It is a turning point in the contest for religious equality.

Other questions of some interest have occupied the attention of the House—such as the motion of Mr. Roebuck on the contemplated, or rather projected, Suez canal, deprecated by Lord Palmerston and Mr. Disraeli for political reasons, and pronounced impossible by Mr. Robert Stephenson on engineering grounds. Mr. Horsman has given the House and the country certain personal explanations, which, however, inasmuch as they implicated an official department, while at the same time they dealt out lofty scorn to a section of independent Irish members, brought down upon him, as it was natural to expect, more kicks than halfpence. Lord John Russell, ably backed by Mr. Bright, criticised somewhat rigidly our relations with China, for which he is roughly handled by the *Times*, which interprets the last general election into a deliberate sanction given by the nation to a war with China for the purpose of opening inlets to British commerce. If it were so, the representatives of the people have never since the election seen fit to record the opinion of their constituents. The Committee of Supply still makes slow progress with the Civil Service estimates.

On Monday, Lord Stanley having been re-elected without opposition, since his appointment to the Presidency of the Board of Control, the House resumed its consideration of the Indian Resolutions. Mr. Gladstone proposed an amendment on the third resolution, the effect of which would have been to transfer the home government of India from the Company to the Crown, to be carried on by a Minister responsible to Parliament, and to retain the whole of the existing administrative machinery for another year, thus giving time for maturing, under less exciting circumstances, a final and comprehensive reconstruction of the Indian government. As we have suggested this course over and over again as the most rational, it is not for us to find fault with the adoption of the hint by so able a man as Mr. Gladstone. We are bound to admit, however, that Lord Stanley urged some forcible

reasons against this temporary adjustment of difficulties, and carried a large majority of the House with him. The resolution that the Minister should be assisted by a Council was ably opposed by Mr. Roebuck, but without success. Mr. Lindsay moved that the Court of Directors be the first Council, but found very trifling support. The number of members which should constitute the Council was under discussion when the House resumed at an early hour on Tuesday morning. We suppose, then, there will be an India Bill after all, and that next session will be left clear for Parliamentary Reform. We have dealt with last night's debate on the Ballot in a separate article.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

Nothing makes a man more irritable than an uneasy conscience. Nothing is more likely to increase that irritation than the assumed right of other parties to probe the sore place by frequent inquiries—and, of course, the more indelicately such inquiries are conducted, the more painful is the smart they occasion. A man may be suspected, on good evidence, of resorting to a neighbour's house for an unjustifiable, or, say, an infamous purpose. We know not that any other man, merely on the ground of his abhorrence of that purpose, could plead any right but that of might, to plant his own servants around the house, and insist upon satisfying himself that no one attempting to cross the threshold should be allowed to do so without submitting to a previous examination. At any rate, we doubt whether the exercise of his right, supposing him to possess one, would greatly diminish the evil he wished to abate—whilst we are quite certain that it would lead to perpetual broils which might become a more fertile cause of crime and suffering than that which it was employed to prevent.

Intelligence reaches us by every steamer from the United States of an exceedingly unpleasant feeling produced there by the active efforts of our cruising gun-boats in the Gulf of Mexico to stop the importation of slaves into Cuba. We are unwilling to adopt the *ex parte* statements of the captains of American merchantmen. We have no doubt that when corrected by the statements of our own naval officers, they will have lost a good deal of their colouring. But we suppose we can hardly err in concluding that we are exercising the right of search in the Mexican waters with a degree of strictness we have never before thought necessary. Without feeling ourselves obliged, as yet, to admit that the duties of the watching squadron have been rudely or improperly performed, we take it for granted that they occasion great annoyance, and, perhaps, serious inconvenience, to parties wholly innocent of any illicit purpose. We may even assume that the motives which prompted the British Government to give fresh instructions to its naval commanders in the west, originated exclusively in just and beneficent objects. But we must be allowed to express our conviction that the position we have taken up in relation to the slave trade rests upon no irrefragable principles of international law—does comparatively little to put a stop to the evil—and must, sooner or later, be unconditionally abandoned.

The slave trade is piracy—not one word have we to urge in mitigation of the crime. Make it a felony, if you will—and deal with it when you detect it as severely as you please. Burglary also is a crime which it is the interest of all honest men to put down. But because burglary may chance to be pretty frequent in Romford, and there is good reason for believing that the burglars came from London, that can hardly justify the Government in subjecting every known inhabitant of London going into Romford to a police visitation to ascertain his name and address, and to search for the implements of a housebreaker. But the right of search assumed by the British nation, at least in the application of it to the extinction of the slave trade, is less justifiable. We have a right to punish *our own* subjects for engaging in a traffic which we have denounced as piratical—we might stretch our right so far as to punish the subjects of any other power convicted of the crime—but whence we derive the right to constitute ourselves a police for the high seas, and to inflict our precautionary measures on the subjects of all maritime states, we have never been able satisfactorily to discover. It is not inherent in our position as a nation—it does not rest, so far as America is concerned, upon treaty engagements—and it has never been half so effectual to prevent the immoral traffic, as it has been, and ever will be, to breed ill-blood between peoples.

Perhaps the best way of measuring our own claims in this matter is to transfer them to the Americans in an analogous case. Let it be supposed that the people and the Government of the United States became convinced of the demoralisation and death produced by the opium traffic—washed their own hands of all participation of it—and denounced it as a crime against hu-

manity. Let us suppose that they crowded the Chinese waters with armed cruisers—seized on and threw overboard every vestige of the pernicious drug they could find on board our traders—and asserted and exercised the right to board our merchantmen, overhaul their papers, and ascertain whether the British flag was carried *bona fide*, or only as a cover to illicit commerce. Should we be likely to acquiesce in their claim? Could we bear with any patience to see it put forth with vigour? Would not even those amongst us who denounce the traffic as criminal protest against this violent and arrogant mode of preventing it? Have we, then, any reason to wonder at the sensitiveness of Americans? They have never admitted our alleged right of search. They never will. Are we to enforce it, not only at the risk, but with a dead certainty of war? Why, a single year of hostilities between two such nations would produce wider and more irreparable misery than any they were undertaken to prevent. If America will connive at the carrying on of the accursed slave trade by her own subjects, or under her own flag, let her bear the responsibility and the shame before God and man! We are not commissioned to use force to prevent it.

And, after all, our own hands are not over clean. We have our Coolie immigration schemes which are but a *quasi* slave trade, carried out by fraud instead of actual violence. We connive at, if we do not sanction, the modified slave traffic just instituted by France. Besides, we can do better for our professed purpose than fight for an obsolete right. By the assiduous development of sugar and cotton cultivation in India, and by more energetic expansion of legitimate trade on the Western Coast of Africa, we may, in course of a few years, render the traffic in human flesh and blood unprofitable, by rendering slave labour itself too expensive to remunerate the planters. Had we thus assailed the mischief from the first, we should by this time have dried up its sources. It is mortifying, no doubt, to confess our mistake, but it would be nothing less than insane to persist in it, when it can only be enforced by war between nations of the same race and religion, and will probably have to be given up, whether we defeat or are defeated. In short, the time is come when we must abandon the assumption that we are the policemen of humanity.

Whether the late proceedings of our cruisers originated in Palmerstonian meddlesomeness, we will not venture to conjecture. The crisis is marvellously like one of his creations. But we do hope Lord Derby will set matters straight at once. The quarrel ought not, must not, and, we confidently believe, will not be suffered to drift on to extremities. We can withdraw from it now with unstained honour. We cannot persist in it without ruinous loss both of life and property, without a further demoralisation of our own people, without disasters to civilisation and religion too frightful to contemplate.

THE BALLOT.

The annual motion on the Ballot was repeated last night by Mr. H. Berkeley, and supported by such new arguments as were supplied by the incidents of the last general election, and the success of the principle in its practical working in Victoria and Tasmania. The motion was, of course, opposed by the leading members of the Whig party, including Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, and Sir G. C. Lewis, and by Mr. Walpole on behalf of the Government. In a house of nearly 500 it was rejected by a majority of only 97, not one-fifth part of the whole number present. Though the members that supported the motion, 199, were less numerous than on some previous occasions, the minority showed an increase of ten votes over last year's division. Including pairs, the supporters of the Ballot in the present House of Commons amount to at least 122. The result of last night's division is all the more encouraging when we find that the large number of 537 members, including pairs, voted on the occasion—being 65 more than last year. It will thus be seen that, while the supporters of Vote by Ballot have increased, its opponents have made an unusual effort to put forth all their strength.

The debate exhibited some characteristic and some encouraging features. On this occasion, Lord Palmerston condescended to be present. He opposed the motion with the customary stock arguments; resting his dislike to secret voting chiefly on the ground that the franchise was a trust which ought to be exercised in open day, and that the adoption of the Ballot would "strike a blow at the national spirit," and endanger the institutions of the country! His speech was not only less able in argument, but far more Conservative in spirit, than that of the present Home Secretary. It is remarkable, too, that while the President of the Board of Trade acknowledged the prevalence of bribery and intimidation, and that they might be subdued "by

a substantial alteration of the electoral franchise," the noble lord had no remedy to suggest for the serious evils which the Ballot is intended to meet.

The speech of Lord John Russell, though tending to the same result as that of the ex-Premier, exhibited a more decided inclination to consult the wishes of his party, and something like a willingness to be convinced. He believed it would be a change for the worse—"the only thing that would prevent serious mischief occurring from such a change would be the truth-telling character of the English people." And again, "It was the opinion of a great number of persons that unless the suffrage was made almost universal it would be wrong to deprive those who had no votes of the influence of public opinion over those who exercised that important function." In this guarded language Lord John Russell would seem to imply that he would have far less objection to the Ballot if accompanied by a wide extension of the suffrage, and that if the one is imperatively demanded by the country as an accompaniment to the other, he will not obstinately stand in the way.

The respectful manner in which the noble lord dealt with the subject may be in some degree attributed to the appeal made to him by Mr. Bright in the course of his powerful speech: "He would ask the noble lords the members for Tiverton and London—for he assumed they were to be jointly or separately leaders of the party—whether it was more fitting they should try to convince themselves of what he conceived to be a reasonable proposition, or that they should ask 230 or 240 gentlemen who, year after year, had pledged themselves to their constituents and to their own convictions upon this subject at least as firmly as the noble lords had adhered to theirs, to forego their opinions upon this matter?" The ultimate decision, however, rests not with Lord John Russell, nor with Lord Palmerston, but with the great Liberal party in and out of the House. It is for them to declare, not only that they desire a thorough reform of Parliament, but that no measure will be acceptable that does not comprise the Ballot. While Lord Palmerston argues that Vote by Ballot would "endanger the institutions of the country," Lord John Russell is content to oppose it mainly on the safe plea that "there is nothing like inequality of opinion on the matter." "You do not press the matter earnestly enough," is the interpretation that may be put upon Lord John's language. We trust that the supporters of Vote by Ballot will, before another session, have left him no excuse for doubting that secret voting is demanded by the country as a necessary safeguard for the exercise of the franchise, and an indispensable adjunct to an extension of electoral rights.

Spirit of the Press.

The *Times*, in connexion with the reported outrages on American vessels, very vigorously advocates the discontinuance of our attempts at the forcible suppression of the slave trade. It is urged that as the Crusades, knight-errantry, and monastic institutions have had their day, so perhaps this naval crusade of our own for the prevention of the slave trade may have gone far enough.

But, we ask, is there to be no end of it? Is England to go on for ever with her cruisers at the mouth of every river in the western, and even the south-eastern, coast of Africa, and along every shore west of the Atlantic? Is she not only to keep up this costly force, this drain of money and men, but to increase it continually beyond all reckoning, so as to keep pace with the ever-increasing traffic, and strength too, of the American States? What sort of a force shall we find necessary in A.D. 1868? At present there might seem to be a chance in our favour through the difference between the States of the Union on the subject of slavery; but national pride, as we know well at home, is ever apt to prevail against the differences of party, and even religious scruples; and we may see by the feeling exhibited at New York how readily all the States, Free as well as Slave, would combine against a foreign Power that pretended to flag them into their duty.

We see no prospect whatever of the Americans mending their ways in the course of the next century, and, as we observed above, the day must arrive, before the expiration of that century, when the question will be settled by the immense growth of the Union. It is not that we shall decrease, but the States must increase. The stripping, now our equal, must one day be a giant. Were it any consolation or any real gain to us that America had its troubles in prospect, we might have it in anticipation. The simple facts that America, being under a treaty to suppress the slave trade, will not stir a finger, and even connives; that it permits an immense importation of slaves all but direct from Africa; and that, on the whole, the Slave States are bullying the Free, are ominous enough of future difficulty. But that we conceive to be no affair of ours, except as proving the nature of the community with which we have to deal. We don't convert America by our present course. We do not compel her to the virtue she has not. Before very long the mere attempt must bring on a fearful war. Is there no such a thing as giving up a crusade which began with being optional, and is found to be ineffectual? Is nothing to be surrendered except after the loss of 30,000

lives on both sides and thirty millions of money? Is there no other use, equally benevolent, to which we could put the half-million of money and the valuable lives annually sunk in those squadrons?

On the other hand, the *Daily News* thinks it probable that the reported outrages have been exaggerated for interested purposes, and states the following facts to support this conclusion:—

An American resident on the African coast writes home that since April, 1857, the English cruisers have captured twenty-two slavers, of which all but one were American—the greater number belonging to New York, Boston, and New Orleans. Again: a Louisiana newspaper, the *Baton Rouge Advocate*, relates that the Governor of the State, Governor Wickliffe, has received a letter from New York, offering a supply of native Africans on the most advantageous terms, if the State of Louisiana should adopt the new French policy, which the Legislature was then considering, but has postponed. The applicant for the agency, a citizen of New York, professes to know "all about" the slave trade, and is ready to conduct the contractors to the most favourable points of the coast for obtaining "apprentices," without molestation from any quarter; and he boasts of "a fund of experience and knowledge" in this business which would be highly valuable to the State of Louisiana. Such incidents prepare us for finding that there are two sides to this controversy, as to every other.

The list of questions on which Lord Palmerston diverges from the "great Liberal party," given by Mr. Disraeli, is somewhat amplified by the *Spectator*, which regrets the noble lord's somewhat decided statement last week, that he had not the least intention of "retreating." While asserting, in this unequivocal manner, a sort of divine right to leadership, Lord Palmerston and his late colleagues make it only too plain that their faces are set away from the tendencies and designs of their nominal party and the great majority of their countrymen.

The debates on the Suez canal scheme, and on Captain Vivian's motion, have afforded two remarkable tests of this fundamental difference of sympathy. Thet by both, Lord Palmerston and some of his late colleagues fall below the mark of leadership of the reconstructed Liberal party. By both, on the contrary, Lord John is proved far more worthy of the post. It is, perhaps, not too much to say, that Parliament and administrations have never given so much handle to the charge of our Continental enemies, that England lives and thrives by keeping other nations down, as by the vote of Tuesday night on the Suez scheme, which was given under the misguidance of Cabinet Ministers in and out of office, and especially of Lord Palmerston. The arguments upon the subject are almost too frivolous for consideration. It is exceedingly unfortunate, that statesmen should import Stock-Exchange arguments into political discussion. If the scheme is a bubble, the bubble might be allowed to burst, without involving England, with the contemptible character of selfish obstructiveness, in which she is placed by that vote. The true and only ground for it was precisely that which Lord Palmerston adopted, that of confidence in those who have governed the country in office. He told the House that "they," the Cabinet ministerial class, thought the scheme wrong, and asked whether it could be supposed that "they" did not know best, and had not the country's interests at heart. This is not an argument for a British Parliament. And we are heartily glad to see that Lord John, voting in a small minority, and although at some slight consequent sacrifice of Parliamentary prestige, protested against the peddling diplomatic view of things upon which the opposition to the Suez canal is based, and also against the assumption of infallibility for the official class, of which, after all, he is far the most distinguished living member.

Equally significant of the new ground of conflict with Conservative obstruction, which Liberalism has to take up, and equally significant of the attitude Lord John is taking up in this contest, was the vote, upon Captain Vivian's motion, for a consolidation of the departments of the army under one responsible Secretary of State. The question whether the army should be expanded in principle and organisation to the measure of a genuine national institution, fit for the stress of any events, was virtually on its trial on Tuesday night week. The question, indeed, whether there ever is to be again another Balaklava, another Crimean disgrace. It is the greatest honour to Lord John that he was one of the narrow majority of two by which the question was rightly decided. While the members of the late Cabinet are only advertising themselves, or opposing these really urgent measures of Liberal policy, Lord John is thus actually leading the van of genuine Liberalism.

The *Press* does not at all take the view of the Conservative leaders that the time has arrived for a compromise of the Jew question—

The whole controversy, at present, turns upon one point: Is Baron Rothschild to take his seat, or not? Lord Lucan's amendment allows him to take his seat: therefore Lord Lucan's amendment is no compromise, but a mere concession of the whole matter in dispute.

The *Daily News* agrees with the present Government in desiring a speedy termination of our hostilities in China.

The present state of India is not such as to justify the protracted employment of so large a force in the remote East without some very adequate excuse. Such an excuse, we believe, does not exist; and, so believing, we cannot but think that those ships, those gunboats, and those 15,000 men might be far better employed elsewhere. Those of Lord Palmerston's supporters who came in on the China war-cry will, of course, feel themselves bound to protest against so impotent a conclusion as Canton entered and Yeh captured as the sole results of exertions so splendid and so costly. It will be for those who urged on the war to make matters pleasant with the nation, when the "little bill" for the expenses of entering Canton and taking Yeh finally comes to be settled. The nation, however, will have no great right to complain: the honour which was insulted has been avenged, and if vindication has been purchased too dear, that ought not to be a subject of reproach with those who undertook the risk without calculating the cost.

The new Colonial Secretary is a butt for the

satirical shafts of the *Saturday Review*. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton has lately come out as the panegyrist of sheer stupidity; and his ideal of humanity is a thick-headed English squire—

If Sir Edward really believes in crassitude of intellect, and has lost all ambition to be clever, the colonies will take no harm from him. Of his earlier principles, however, as applied to colonial administration, we have a genuine terror. If the true and beautiful attempt to operate on the affairs of our dependencies, there will be a mess somewhere. The teaching of Eugene Aram might cause a rebellion if applied to the convict question, and the haughty self-concentration of Ernest Maltravers would be out of place in Sir Edward's relations with a number of communities which may best be described as societies of British bagmen. Speaking seriously, we trust that the new secretary will not forget that the art of government can only be prudently practised by those who, if they have no experience of their own, make use of the experience of others. He is a man of great ability, but he is red-rum in administration. It is some security for his success that, as is plain from every novel he has written, he has always looked forward to office. He at least does not belong to that feeble folk who believe that literature can take the place of politics without ceasing to be literature, and who write as if they thought they could perform in the closet the parts which can only be played effectively on the theatre of political and administrative action.

The appointment of the new Dean of York provokes the following remarks from the *Spectator*:—

Since Lord Derby's recent accession to office, nothing has distinguished him more than his fidelity to the Church of England. He has indeed yielded on the Jew question; but he has done it in a manner which shows how reluctant the concession is. He has absolutely refused to sanction the abolition of Church-rates, a measure which would go so far to encroach upon property such as the Deanery of York. It is evident that the Premier has a very distinct idea of the true relation of a church to what Mr. Disraeli calls, "an obsolete oligarchy." The deaneries and such offices are preserves for gentlemen of the Duncombe stamp. Some of us have entertained different ideas with regard to the national church. We have thought that as the doors of the parish edifice should stand open for the whole people of the parish, so the pulpit within, and the highest seat in the Cathedral, should be open to the learning and piety of the country, in order that the mind of England might call into the House of God the great body of England's laity; but evidently that is not at all the idea which prevails at headquarters just now. On the contrary, the Church is a vested interest; and what would Duncombes, with such paltry incomes as twelve thousand a year, do for augmentations, if Cathedral stalls were to be thrown open to "the canaille?"

In an article on American politics, the *Spectator* speaks of the United States as "a new and vigorous Protestant country; a country so Protestant as to have no Established Church at all, but equal conditions for all sects."

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

The intelligence from Paris speaks of the increased rigour of the measures adopted to prevent the circulation of foreign journals, and of the urgent preparations for fortifying the port of Marseilles in a manner deemed unnecessary for the last forty or fifty years.

It having been rumoured in Paris that Marshal Pelissier has been recalled, on account of the courtesies exchanged between him and the Duke D'Aumale in London, the *Times* correspondent says it is not unlikely that the Marshal has been remonstrated with, but improbable that he has been recalled.

There has been a false report, arising from a simple circumstance, of an attempt upon the Emperor's life. A carriage which Lord Henry Seymour was about to purchase was loaded with several pieces of cast-iron, and driven through the barrier at a rapid rate, to test the springs, towards Fontainebleau. The octroi officers, thinking the iron pipes might be destructive weapons intended against the Emperor, sent for force—arrested the servants—and inspected the iron ballast—when they discovered their error.

Trade and industry continue in a depressed state. The highest authorities in the commercial world attribute the stagnation to an excess of speculation both in financial and commercial enterprises. They allege that France, having purchased too much foreign produce and overstocked the market with such manufactures, must now wait quietly until the consumption shall have reduced the stock on hand to its proper level.

The *Daily News* Paris correspondent is informed that the Minister at War has sent a circular to the officers of the army, expressing an opinion that the duel between Hyene and De Pene was perfectly fair. At a second banquet to Hyene and his second, on Wednesday, about twenty officers absented themselves, declaring the demonstration indecent. Their conduct was the more courageous and praiseworthy, because the colonel in command took champagne and dessert at the other mess. M. De Pene is much better. He has at length been able to take some solid food, and it is hoped he will soon bear removal to Paris.

The trial of the Socialist Proudhon took place on Thursday before the police-court of Paris. He is accused of having published a work entitled "Of Justice in the Revolution and the Church," and a pamphlet entitled "A Petition to the Senate," containing "attacks on the religion of the majority of the nation." He was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and 4,000 francs fine.

A funeral service for the repose of the souls of the Orleans family was performed in Paris on Thursday. [It was really intended for the Duchess of Orleans.]

The principal political leaders under the monarchy of July were present.

BELGIUM.

On Monday evening week a fearful railway accident occurred upon the line from Mons to Manage, between the Louviere and Bois du Luc, by which eleven passengers were killed and fifty-two wounded. It appears that two coke wagons were detached from a goods train at the Louviere station. When the goods train moved on they began to move backwards down an incline. One of the officials in vain endeavoured to put on a brake. There is a curve in the line at this point, and an excursion train from Mons coming up did not perceive the obstacle on the line till within 200 yards. The man on the coke wagons jumped off, and a fearful collision took place immediately afterwards. The first two carriages were smashed to atoms, and the third much damaged. The railway guard and the engineer were jerked from their places to a considerable distance, but without sustaining any material injuries. The train was a heavy one, being crowded with persons returning from the *fete* of Mons.

ITALY.

The Senate of Turin, in its sitting of the 1st, commenced the discussion on the Conspiracy against Foreign Princes Bill, already adopted by the Chamber of Deputies. Count de Cavour explained both the home and foreign policy of the Government. General del la Marmora defended that particular part of the bill which relates to the reform of the jury, and the Minister of Justice explained the law as it stands at present. The bill was carried on the 4th.

The vote of 1,600,000*l.* for the defences of Genoa has been carried in the Chamber of Deputies by a large majority.

The Neapolitan Government has sent to the Cabinets of the Great Powers copies of three diplomatic notes. 1. The English despatch, demanding indemnification. 2. The refusal of the Neapolitan Government. 3. A new memorandum, which endeavours to prove the legality of the seizure and condemnation of the *Cagliari*. The King has applied to Russia for support, and M. Kisseloff, the Czar's Envoy at Rome, has reached Naples.

PRUSSIA.

A letter from Coburg of the 30th ult. says: "Yesterday a grand representation took place at the Court Theatre, in honour of the Prince Consort of England. The performance consisted of the opera of 'St. Clair,' composed by the reigning Duke. On account of the great confidence which is felt in the Prince by our Duke and his people, it is hoped that his presence will have an advantageous influence in the settlement of the pending constitutional questions."

As her physicians have decided that it was better the Princess Frederick William should not undertake the journey to Coburg, Prince Albert paid a visit to the Princess at Babelsberg, and afterwards went to see the King at Potsdam.

The number of the *Times* which contained an article on the "State of Affairs in Prussia" has been confiscated.

A Koenigsberg letter says, "It is now certain that the delegation of the Prince of Prussia will be prolonged to the month of October, and if at the expiration of that time the King cannot assume the reins of Government, a regency will be established." A letter from Potsdam contains the following:—The King takes a long walk daily after his breakfast, and often goes the distance of a league. He is always accompanied by the aide-de-camp on service, who is changed every three days. He experiences great difficulty in remembering the names of men and places.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* writes as follows:—

The French Government is greatly exasperated against Turkey and Austria, and the sending of ships of the line to the Adriatic is a demonstration against both Powers. Almost all the Austrian vessels of war are now in some port where they are protected by land batteries, and the screw sloop *Frederick*, which was to have gone from Alexandria to Naples, has received orders to return home without delay. No trepidation is observable here, and there are no unusual armaments, but it is evident that the Austrian Government is on its guard. The recruits raised in March were enrolled a fortnight ago, and are already being drilled. Everything connected with the army is kept as secret as possible, but 600,000 men can be in the field in one month, and 750,000 in seven or eight weeks. The concentration of troops in Russian Poland must be considered a kind of demonstration against Austria, but the latter remains passive, as she can, by means of the railroads, reinforce her army in Galicia in a very short time.

MONTENEGRO.

The Constantinople journals insist upon the Turkish right of suzerainty over Montenegro. The Russian journals say the Turks must be taught that they have no rights whatever in Montenegro, and that "any attack on that independent country is a violation of international law. Even if the Paris Conference should not take the matter in hand, Austria will never be able to deprive Montenegro of the independence which it has enjoyed from time immemorial." The presence of a French squadron in the Adriatic caused "great astonishment" in Stamboul. It is stated that the French line-of-battle ships had left the coast, and that Lord Lyons had been recalled from the Adriatic, but that an English gun-boat and

two Austrian frigates have anchored in the roadstead of Ragusa.

The Frenchman Delarue has, by order of Prince Daniel, sent to the *Moniteur* an elaborate account of the conflicts near Grahovo; from which it is quite clear that when attacked the Turks were under the impression that an armistice had been arranged. The Turks were inferior in number to their enemy, and they were assailed suddenly when marching, as they thought, under a kind of safe conduct from Prince Daniel. The despatch in the *Moniteur*, however, is chiefly remarkable for its closing sentence. It is as follows:—

I had placed my hopes in the Government of the Emperor, who deigns to give me the greatest marks of his favour; after what he has done for me and for my country it is my duty to conform to his desires and to follow his counsels.

It is stated that the Porte has ordered large reinforcements—one account says 20,000 men—to the Montenegrin frontier.

Advices from Ragusa state that six Turkish steamers, with 3,600 men and 12 guns, cast anchor on the 31st of May at Gravosa.

It is stated in a Constantinople letter of May 26, published in the French Government papers, that after the battle of May 13 Prince Danilo offered by telegraph to give up his Turkish prisoners to—the French Ambassador! M. de Thouvenel immediately answered that he would do better to give them up to the Ottoman Government, and there is reason to think that this advice has been acted upon.

By order of Prince Daniel, a "votive church" to the Redeemer is to be built at Grahovatz, in the Herzegovina, in commemoration of the victory obtained by the Montenegrins on the 13th of May.

TURKEY.

The Porte seems in a fair way of getting as thoroughly into hot water as its best friends can wish. Hard upon the news of the bloody onslaught by the Montenegrins, there now comes intelligence of insurrectionary outbreaks in three other parts of the empire—Rhodes, Candia, and Kurdistan. In each case the malcontents are Christians in creed. In Candia, the exorbitance of the *Kharadj*, or capitation tax, is alleged to be the moving cause of the outbreak, which had already resulted in an attack upon the governor's palace, and a smart skirmish with the troops. As the disturbance threatened to assume serious proportions, the Government lost no time, on receiving the news, in despatching troops to reinforce the feeble garrison of the island; accordingly two steamers, freighted with infantry and artillery, sailed yesterday, and to-day a third vessel leaves for Salonique, to take on board a battalion of Albanians for the same destination. The disorders at Rhodes are also said to have been excited by a fiscal grievance; but owing to the intervention of the British and French Consuls, and partly, perhaps, to the presence of a strong garrison, the complainants had, when the last steamer left the island, confined their action to a noisy, but bloodless, demonstration.

Whilst this is the state of things in the Archipelago, Southern Kurdistan and Bagdad give promise of considerably more serious embarrassment. The greater part of the two Pachalics of Kher Kouk and Sulymanieh is in open and active insurrection, the rebels being the strong Kurdish tribes of the Djafa and the Amawans. Omar Pacha has not quieted this turbulent district. The terror of his name having failed to frighten the Kurds into good behaviour, the Sirdar Ekrem was preparing an expedition of 5,000 men for the suppression of the insurrection. The state of Bagdad itself, however, was likely to secure the Kurds an indefinite grace; for the stringent measures of Government, fiscal and otherwise, which Omar had put in force, had stirred up the bad blood of most of the middle and lower classes of the population, and of as many of the neighbouring Arabs as were reached by the new imposts. To these obnoxious ordinances a sweeping conscription for the army had just been added, and from this the liable males were reported to be flying far and wide.

PERSIA.

Herat it appears has been abandoned by the English. The *Sindian* learns "from unquestionable authority that the British Mission at Herat has been recalled by the Honourable Mr. Murray, and were to have left Teheran by the 1st of March, returning to India by Bushire. They may be expected in Bombay by July. It appears the Home Government have decided upon giving up Herat to Persia, and waiving the fulfilment of the terms of the treaty." This was the work of the late Government. The mission were at Teheran on the 3rd of April. Our relations with Persia are declared to be very unsatisfactory.

The *Official Gazette* of Teheran, in announcing that the Shah of Persia had subscribed to the fund for the widows and orphans of English soldiers massacred in India, says that the English have been so thoroughly thrashed and are in such great want of money that they are obliged to ask for help in all quarters. For this reason, adds the journal of the court of Teheran, "the Sublime Master of Persia has condescended to bestow his charity upon the English Government."

AMERICA.

The advices from New York by the *Persia* are to the 27th ult. The *New York Herald* reports more alleged outrages on American ships by the British squadron in the Gulf of Mexico, and says great excitement continues to prevail at Washington in reference to these occurrences. The Senate had unanimously adopted the resolution offered, direct-

ing inquiry as to whether additional legislation is necessary to enable the President to protect American vessels against British aggressions in the Gulf of Mexico or elsewhere. The committee on foreign relations, to whom the resolution was referred, were directed to report by bill or otherwise. "The subject of recent British outrages in the Gulf," says the *Herald*, "is receiving from the administration the attention that its importance demands."

It is stated that the President has applied to Congress for authority to contract a loan of 15,000,000 dollars for a term not exceeding ten years.

The Florida war has been concluded. The House committee on naval affairs had reported a bill authorising the construction of ten steam gunboats; and it is stated that the committee on foreign relations will propose to increase the number to thirty. Such is the feeling of indignation both in and out of Congress with regard to the conduct of British naval officers that it is confidently expected these measures will pass without much, if any, opposition.

An important bill was introduced in the Senate on the 24th, investing the President with power to obtain by force prompt redress for the perpetration of outrages upon the flag, soil, or citizens of the United States, or upon their property. It is contemplated to propose a resolution authorising the President to make reprisals whenever the adoption of such a course is deemed necessary.

In the Senate, the bill providing for the admission of Oregon into the Union was passed by a vote of thirty-six to seventeen. It will no doubt pass the house at an early day—thus making three new states, Kansas, Minnesota, and Oregon, added to the Union during the present session of Congress.

The bill providing for defining the boundary between the United States territory and Texas was also passed.

It is again stated that Brigham Young has abdicated, and that Governor Cumming was within thirty miles of Salt Lake City. Advices from St. Louis report that the last detachment of troops for Utah had left for Fort Leavenworth. The recent intelligence from Salt Lake had not caused any intermission in the preparations, and no counter orders had been received. The peace proposals did not appear to be progressive. General Smith, Commander of the United States' army, had died at Fort Leavenworth. Brigadier-General Harney would take the command.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Mr. Hodge has left Genoa for England.

The next in the line of succession to the Vice-royalty of Egypt, now that Ahmet Pacha is no more, is Ismail Pacha, his brother, son of the late Ibrahim Pacha.

On Whit-Monday there was a "Musical Academy" in the State Lunatic Asylum at Vienna, and among the performers was poor Staudigl, who sang "Qui sdegno," from Mozart's "Zauberflöte."

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily News* reports that the celebrated case of "Rosenthal v. Gobat" is not to come off. A *veto* has been put upon the further prosecution of the charge.

It is rumoured that France and England have both made representations to Sweden touching the frightful examples of religious intolerance lately exhibited in that country.

The *Paris Patrie* announces that M. de Lamartine's saddle-horses were sold on Saturday last at Saint Point, and that the furniture of his chateau of Montceau is shortly to be sold to satisfy one of his creditors.

The *Pays*, in an authoritative manner, contradicts the statement that Don Miguel had consented to relinquish his claims to the throne of Portugal. Some persons, it says, may have conceived the idea that he would renounce his rights for a pension of 350,000*fr.*, but they have not the courage to propose it to the prince.

The *Quebec Chronicle* explains the policy which the Canadian Government intend to pursue on the Hudson's Bay territory question. They ask the reference of the boundary line to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, subject to any question which Canada may deem it proper to present on the validity of the Hudson's Bay Company's charter. This is the essential point. It seems to be a test from which the company have instinctively shrunk.

Mr. Charles Mathews has been cowhided in the streets of New York by Mr. Davenport, a brother comedian, whose divorced wife Mr. Mathews recently married. A rumour ran abroad that Mr. Mathews had given Mr. Davenport 300 dollars for his wife. Davenport, encountering Mathews in the street, inquires, "Did you say you had given me 300 dollars for my wife?" Mathews, cigar in mouth, replies, "I said I had paid your lawyer, Sir." Words follow; Davenport seizes Mathews with one hand, a whip in the other; and there is a fight. Both Davenport and his lawyer deny, it seems, all knowledge of the 300 dollars.

THE "FREE LABOUR" SCHEME IN OPERATION.—We have received mails from West Africa, bringing dates from Fernando Po of April 29, and Sierra Leone of May 19. The only news of interest was a mutiny on board the French ship *Regina Cœni*, Captain Simon. He had collected as many as 500 blacks, under pretence that they were to be treated as emigrants on arriving in the French colonies, but on their arrival on board they were closely confined, and slave irons produced. This alarmed them, and taking advantage of the absence of the captain, and a large portion of the crew being about to go ashore

in a boat, they liberated their companions, seized the ship and arms, and murdered all but six. This was off Cape Mount. They then swam ashore, and 250 were killed in attempting to land by orders of the captain. The rest were taken to Monrovia, and made their escape from that place immediately.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Queen and her younger children arrived on Friday afternoon at Buckingham Palace from Osborne. In the evening, accompanied by Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, her Majesty went to the Haymarket Theatre. The Queen held a Privy Council and Court on Saturday at Buckingham Palace. A proclamation was issued for the election of a Scotch peer, in the room of the late Earl of Morton. The Queen, accompanied by the Princess Alice, afterwards visited the Duke and Duchess of Aumale at Twickenham in the afternoon.

The Queen, with the Princesses Alice and Helena, went on Monday afternoon to the White Lodge, Richmond, and in the evening her Majesty and the Princess Alice dined with the Duchess of Kent. The Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz arrived on Monday from the Continent, and paid a visit to the Queen.

On Monday night the Prince Consort, accompanied by Col. Ponsonby, arrived at Dover, from Ostend, in the Admiralty steam-packet, *Vivid*, Commander Allen, on his return from the visits he has just paid to Coburg and Babelsberg.

The approaching visit of the Queen to Birmingham is a topic of much interest to the local journals. The Queen and the Prince Consort will proceed to Stoneleigh Abbey, Warwickshire, the seat of Lord Leigh, on Monday, the 14th inst. There they will remain over-night, and make their entry into Birmingham on the following day at noon. At Birmingham they will be received by Mr. Batcliff, the mayor, accompanied by the town-clerk. Thence they will proceed to the Town Hall, where an address of welcome will be presented from the corporation, in the presence of about 5,000 of the principal inhabitants and the neighbouring gentry. This ceremony over, her Majesty and the Prince Consort, attended by the municipal authorities, will be escorted to Aston Hall, two miles distant from the centre of the town, which has been recently purchased at a cost of 35,000*l.*, raised by subscriptions among the inhabitants, for a museum, library, and picture-gallery, and the land for a park for public recreation. The park will be opened by the Queen. The *Daily Press* states that the Rev. John Angell James will be allowed a place on the floor of the Town Hall as representing the Nonconformist bodies of the town. Ward, the artist, has received a commission to paint a grand picture of the ceremonial at Aston Hall. This work of art is to be presented to the town, as a memorial of the Queen's visit. In all probability there will also be a painting of the Queen's reception at the Town Hall. Every poor child in Birmingham (15,000 in all) is to be supplied with a bun; that is to say, a committee has been formed to raise the sum of 150*l.*, which will be required for the purpose. A dinner is to be given to 200 of the poor and unemployed. The local Bands of Hope (juvenile temperance societies) will present an address to the Queen.

On Saturday Sir E. B. Lytton and Mr. Justice Coleridge were sworn in as Privy Counsellors. Lord Stanley kissed hands on being appointed President of the Board of Control. Sir Edward attended a Cabinet Council for the first time immediately afterwards.

The various members of the French ex-Royal family have retired to St. Leonards, and will remain in seclusion some time. Almost every Court in Europe has conveyed expressions of sympathy to them under the sad affliction of the death of the Duchess of Orleans.

The *Gazette* announces that the Queen has conferred the Victoria Cross on Sergeant H. Rammage, 2nd Dragoons; Brevet-Major Mark Walker, 3rd, late 30th Regiment; Colour Sergeant G. Gardiner, 57th; Surgeon James Mount, late 6th Dragoons, now Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals; Captain H. C. Elphinstone, Royal Engineers; Colour Sergeant M. McDonald, and Colour Sergeant Peter Leach, Royal Engineers, for acts of bravery during the late war with Russia.

Mrs. W. E. Gladstone had another assembly on Wednesday evening, at the family mansion on Carlton House Terrace, which was very numerously attended.

It is rumoured that Mr. Christopher, late M.P. for Lincolnshire, Sir J. Yarde Buller, M.P. for South Devon, Mr. Jones, of Pantglas, M.P., and Sir Charles Knightley, M.P., are shortly to be raised to the peerage.

Mr. Bright, M.P. for Birmingham, has written to the managers of the Aston Hall and Park to decline the invitation to be present at the interesting ceremony there on the occasion of the Queen's visit on the 15th inst. Mr. Bright expresses his hope that he may not, because absent, be considered indifferent to the objects which the possession of the park is intended to promote.

On the 1st of July next and thenceforward, the postage on all newspapers sent abroad must, like the postage on inland newspapers, be prepaid in stamps, otherwise the newspapers will not be forwarded.

Certain rumours affecting the personal reputation of Mr. Charles Dickens having been widely circulated by some evil-disposed persons, that gentleman has felt it necessary to publish a statement declaring the reports in question to be "abominably false."

The subscriptions for the family of the late Mr.

John O'Connell come in less freely than could have been expected. The gross amount already received scarcely reaches 1,500*l*. The country parts have not yet responded, but a large addition to the fund may be counted upon from the southern counties—Cork, Limerick, and Kerry.

There is now, we believe, no doubt as to the selection of Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel as the Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Squadron. Sir Henry is well known to the best description of men we have in the service. He is known as one full of fight, and he humours "Jack's" predilections by despising and denouncing humbug. He will take care to have the squadron which may be placed under his orders in good fighting condition, and it will not be his fault if the crews of the ships do not, in due course, become seamen as well as gunners.—*United Service Gazette*.

A general order has been issued from the Horse Guards setting forth the regulations and conditions of the examination for admission to the Staff College.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has been playing a match at rackets in the Court of the Dublin University Club. Lord Eglinton is a first-rate player, but he was beaten by his opponent, Mr. Michael Morris, the recorder of Galway.

Twenty-five thousand men, including four cavalry regiments, are under orders for immediate embarkation for India. The militia are being rapidly disembodied.

The health of Sir John Potter, M.P. for Manchester, is stated to be very precarious.

The local board of examiners, appointed by the Society of Arts under the new arrangement, have examined 1,108 candidates, of whom 337 desire to undergo the final examinations.

An important deputation from Scotland had an interview with Mr. Walpole at the Home-office on Monday, to resist the proposed inquiry into the operation of Forbes Mackenzie's Act, at this late period of the session, and to defend the working of that act. Some important facts and arguments were submitted to the right hon. gentleman, and he appeared to acquiesce in the views of the deputation.

Mr. John Francis Maguire, M.P., one of the "Independent Opposition," was offered the commission of the peace by Lord Eglinton, but has declined it lest his "independence" should be compromised.

Miscellaneous News.

CORPORATION REFORM.—An extraordinary meeting of the Common Council was held on Saturday to receive a report from the committee on the new Corporation Bill. The report, which expatiated upon the merits of the Corporation and denounced the confiscating character of the bill, was received, and ordered to be published. A Common Hall of the Liverymen was held on Monday, at which measures were adopted for an organised and vigorous agitation against the bill.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—Once more the attempt to connect Europe and America by an electric wire is about to be tried. The cable is on board the two great war ships destined to submerge it beneath the Atlantic; and they will start on their great enterprise on the 19th. An experiment has been made in the Bay of Biscay with twenty-six miles of cable and has been "quite satisfactory." The paying-out and hauling in machinery has been improved. The cable was spliced four times, and messages sent from ship to ship at a distance of four miles. Buoys were occasionally attached to the cable, which also passed from the stern to the bow, and sometimes rested in a vertical position. The weather was fine; depth of the sea, 2,530 fathoms, or about 2½ miles.

DINNER TO SIR ARCHDALE WILSON.—The members of the Oriental Club feted Sir Archdale Wilson, of Delhi, on Wednesday. Major-General Sir Robert Vivian presided over the sumptuous feast, and Indian notables mustered strongly. Sir Archdale Wilson made a simple speech, in the course of which he emphatically stated that, at the capture of Delhi not a single woman or child was ill-used either by the European or native soldiers. The toast of "the East India Company" having been given, Sir Frederick Currie answered for that body; whose days, he said, and repeated, are "numbered." The extinction of the body is a question of months, perhaps weeks. Better servants or a more efficient administration no Government could ever have.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE LORD CASTLEMAINE.—The *Westmeath Independent* brings an account of an attempt to assassinate Lord Castlemaine. In the town of Athlone, on Saturday, a person named Kelly, a pensioner, rushed at his lordship and attempted to strike him with a large knife. Fortunately, Lord Castlemaine, with much presence of mind, warded off the blow by raising his stick, and knocked the knife from the fellow's hand. Kelly attempted to regain possession of it, but was happily prevented from doing so by Dr. Brodie, who seized him by the arm and held him until taken into custody by the police. Some time since he was a tenant of a small house, the property of Lord Castlemaine, from which he was dispossessed for non-payment of rent, since which he has been heard to use very strong language in reference to his lordship.

THE SHREWSBURY PEERAGE AND ESTATES.—Immediately on the decision of the House of Lords in the great Shrewsbury case, Earl Talbot assumed the title of the Earl of Shrewsbury, and the only thing to be settled now is the possession of the estates. Proceedings in Chancery had been taken, but, pending the decision of the House of Peers, the

Court of Chancery declined to interfere even so far as to appoint a receiver to the estate, and the result of this state of things has been, that the Norfolk family have received by far the greater portion of the rents. Since the decision of the Lords, the Earl of Shrewsbury has announced the intention of going down and personally demanding payment of the tenants, and there is no doubt but there will be the most severe legal contest between the premier earl and the family of the premier duke for the possession of this most magnificent property.—*Court Journal*.

A LIVERPOOL PHILANTHROPIST.—Mr. Charles Melly, a Liverpool merchant, to whom the public of that town are indebted for its numerous beautiful drinking fountains, has just established at his own cost a free public gymnasium for the working classes of Liverpool, to whom he has issued the following address:—

Friends, This playground is intended for your enjoyment, and is placed under your care. The poles, ropes, ladders, and chains will bear any fair usage; it will be for you to protect them from wilful damage. The trees will adorn your playground if they are allowed to grow up, and you will, I am sure, prevent them from being destroyed. This playground is hereby placed in your hands; let it be used for the purposes for which it is obviously intended; let good humour and good temper prevail. Let there be no quarrelling among yourselves; and allow no stone throwing or fighting among your younger members. It rests with you whether the first attempt at free out-door amusement in our town be a success or a failure.

DRESSMAKERS AND MILLINERS.—The annual meeting of the Association for the Aid and Benefit of Milliners and Dressmakers was held on Saturday at the Hanover-square Rooms. Lord Shaftesbury presided. The secretary read the report for the past year, from which it appeared that the society had been the means of effecting much good, not only in awakening the sympathy of the public to the condition of the over-toiled young dressmaker, but by the introduction of a system of registration whereby every information was afforded as to the character of the houses of business in which employment could be satisfactorily obtained; that during the past year 1,448 young persons had been registered at the office, for 697 of whom situations at a proper scale of remuneration have been provided, free of all expense both to the employed and the employers. The scale of remuneration is in no case less than 9*s.* a-week and tea, for out-door girls working from eight till eight or nine till nine, they being allowed an hour's relaxation for dinner; and from 8*l.* to 60*l.* or 80*l.* when received into the family of large establishments. The funds, however—the chief sinews of strength for effecting these desirable objects of obtaining remunerative employment—needed a material increase, and there was at present due to the treasurer in excess of expenditure over receipts, the sum of 81*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* The number of persons registered during the fourteen years' existence of this association is 17,455—a fact which needs no other recommendation. The noble chairman then complimented the meeting on the result of the society's labours, but urged an unremitting system of perseverance, without which present efforts would be unavailing, adding, that a material check had been put upon the system of overworking these poor young women, and their employment on the Sabbath day was now almost abolished; nevertheless there was very much to be done on their behalf to save them from hard taskmasters.

VIOLENT THUNDER-STORMS.—There was a very severe thunder-storm in London between six and seven o'clock on Saturday morning. The damage to property at the eastern parts of the metropolis has been very considerable, more particularly in the districts of Hackney, Homerton, Dalston, Kingsland, Old Ford, Bow, Stratford, and the low-lying places in Essex, where great injury was done to the gardeners' grounds, which were inundated to an unusual extent. In Victoria-park, five sheep, which had taken refuge under a tree, were killed by a vivid flash of lightning. A police-constable, on duty in the Bethnal-green-road, was suddenly struck by lightning across the face, whereby he was deprived of sight. A fearful storm of thunder and lightning broke over Northumberland on Thursday afternoon and evening. The lightning was awfully vivid, and the storm raged with scarcely an intermission from three o'clock in the afternoon until ten o'clock at night. Mr. Thompson, of Whittle, and his wife were sitting on either side of the chimney when the fluid descended it, dislodged a brick, struck him in the leg, then passing into a closet, where it entered the point of an Italian iron and split off the wooden handle. It then made its exit from the house without doing any further mischief. Near Abingdon, Mr. Stacey, a farmer, had as many as twenty-five sheep and lambs killed by the lightning. The electric fluid struck the church of St. John the Evangelist, Leeds, knocking off one of the pinnacles of the tower and doing some other damage, but not of a very serious character. Three chimneys over the house of Mr. T. Milner, grocer, Salem-street, were struck by the lightning, which descended to the dining-room and sent the fire-grate on to the floor. Some damage was also done to the bedrooms. At Rochdale there was a succession of three thunder-storms, and hail fell as large as hazel-nuts. At Otley several operatives were knocked down, and two or three of them scorched, but no serious injuries were sustained. At Harrogate the torrent of rain was tremendous, darkening the atmosphere, and deluging houses and gardens to a most serious extent. The lower part of the town was so flooded that a horse and driver of a hackney carriage had a narrow escape of being drowned. At

Wibsey, near Bradford, the lightning penetrated a school with a number of scholars in it, one of whom, a boy between seven and eight years of age, named Simon Bastow, was killed on the spot, and three others were burnt and otherwise injured, but they are recovering. One effect of the storm was to completely impede the railway traffic through the Bramhope tunnel, between Leeds and Harrogate, on the North-Eastern Railway.

Law and Police.

THE MARKET HARBOUR CHURCH-RATE CASE.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Wednesday, before Lord Campbell, and Justices Earle, Coleridge, and Compton, Mr. Alfred Wills moved for a *certiorari* to bring up an order made by the Hon. C. H. Cust, G. Palmer, and W. W. Tailby, three justices of Leicestershire, for the purpose of quashing it. The order was dated the 20th of April, and directed the applicant, Mr. Nunneley, to pay 1*l.* 16*s.* for arrears of Church-rate, and 7*s.* 6*d.* costs. The rate was made at Market Harborough, at a vestry meeting held on the 11th of February last, at which meeting a motion was made and seconded by persons objecting to the rate, to the effect that the vestry clerk's salary should be struck out of the estimates. This motion the chairman refused to put to the meeting, as likewise a motion proposed by Mr. Nunneley, that the requisite amount should be collected by voluntary contributions. In consequence of these and some other irregularities on the part of the chairman, Mr. Nunneley believed the rate to be bad and refused to pay it. His belief, the affidavit stated, was founded partly upon an opinion given in December, 1855, by the present Mr. Baron Bramwell, then at the bar, and another learned counsel in a similar case at Market Harborough, upon which occasion the rate was not enforced, in consequence of the irregularities. Mr. Nunneley was summoned before the magistrates at Market Harborough for nonpayment of the rate on the 20th of April last, and upon being asked for his answer to the complaint he said that he disputed the validity of the rate and that the magistrates consequently had no jurisdiction. Upon being asked the nature of his objections, he stated them, and asked the magistrates to look at the case submitted to Mr. Bramwell, and the opinion thereon, so as to satisfy themselves that he was supported by high legal authority. This the magistrates refused to do, saying that it would not influence their decision. Mr. Nunneley told them that he had never disputed a Church-rate which he believed to be properly made, and that he did not think he ever should do so; but that he believed this rate to be invalid, and he offered to prove by many witnesses that the facts detailed above had occurred at the vestry. He was asked if he would swear to the *bond fide* nature of his objections, whereupon he tendered himself as a witness for that purpose, but was not sworn. Notwithstanding this notice that the applicant disputed the validity of the rate, the magistrates made the order on Mr. Nunneley for the payment of the rate, and on the 11th inst. a distress was levied on his goods for the rate and costs. Lord Campbell said that after a full statement that the applicant had a *bond fide* objection to the validity of the rate—and that was not contradicted—the magistrates had no jurisdiction to proceed. Mr. Wills then applied that the *certiorari* might be absolute in the first instance. Lord Campbell assented. Rule absolute for a *certiorari* to bring up the order.

THE ST. PANCRAS POOR LAW BOARD.—The Court of Queen's Bench has given judgment in the long-pending question respecting the power claimed by the Poor Law Board of ordering the appointment of a Poor Law Auditor in the parish of St. Pancras. The Directors of the poor of St. Pancras, who derive their power under a local act, had been directed by the Board to make such an appointment, but they refused, and contested the right of the Board to interfere. After hearing all the arguments, however, the Court decided against the Directors.

REPORTS IN NEWSPAPERS.—The Court of Queen's Bench delivered judgment on Friday in the case of *Lewis v. Levy*. The point was as to the liability of proprietors and publishers of newspapers to an action for damages in giving a report of police proceedings. The action was brought against the defendant, as the proprietor and publisher of the *Daily Telegraph*, for a libel contained in the report of certain proceedings, in which the plaintiff appeared as solicitor at the Clerkenwell Police-court. There was a demurrer, that the report was a fair and substantial report. Lord Campbell, in delivering judgment, said that it was not necessary that a newspaper report should be a verbatim report, but a fair and substantial report. Judgment, therefore, was for the defendant on two of the counts; but on one other it was for the plaintiff, with one shilling damages.

A writer in the *Atlantic Monthly*, speaking of New England ministers, gives the following anecdote of Dr. Bellamy, which some of our preachers of the present day would do well to profit by:—A young minister, who had made himself conspicuous for a severe and denunciatory style of preaching, came to him one day to inquire why he did not have more success. "Why, man," said the doctor, "can't you take a lesson of the fisherman? How do you go to work, if you want to catch a trout? You get a little hook and a fine line; you bait it carefully, and throw it in as gently as possible; and then you sit and wait, and humour your fish till you get him ashore. Now, you get a great cod-hook and rope-line, and thrash it into the water, and bawl out, 'Bite, or be d—d!'"

Literature.

Letters, Conversations, and Recollections of S. T. Coleridge. Edited by THOMAS ALLSOP, "of Nutfield, in the county of Surrey, and formerly of No. 1, Royal Exchange Buildings," &c. Second Edition. London: Groombridge and Sons.

THE appearance of a second edition of this work, long out of print, is due, not to public interest in Coleridge, but to a momentary interest in Allsop. That gentleman's supposed connexion with the Orsini affair has occasioned one of his sons to undertake, by the republication of this work, originally issued by his father in 1836, "to show to the world what manner of man he is, and in what estimation he was held by one of the greatest philosophers and most profound thinkers of this or any age." And it is even affirmed that Mr. Allsop was not only Coleridge's friend, but "his favourite disciple."

All that the Letters of Coleridge, here printed, prove, as to "his favourite disciple," is, that he was willing to have him for a listener, and to use him as a friend: but, nowhere does it appear that Coleridge very highly estimated his intellect, or trusted to his judgment. In Mr. Allsop's own portions of this volume, consisting of explanations of the letters, and records of conversations, it is apparent enough that his intellect is not comprehensive, that his judgment is decidedly weak. It seems to us to be about as unfortunate a thing as ever befel Coleridge at all, to have had such a disciple; one who has vainly assumed, also, to be his expositor; but who has evidently been as much concerned to exhibit himself as Coleridge's friend, as to make known Coleridge; and seems to have thought that, by the intimacy permitted him, Coleridge's greatness was thrown around Allsop's likeness. We do not doubt the genial nature of Mr. Allsop, or his devoted attachment to his chosen teacher: but we are not dependent, fortunately, on him alone for our knowledge of Coleridge; and the testimonies of those indisputably able to understand the wonderful monologues of the poet-philosopher enables one to say with some certainty that Mr. Allsop did not understand them; and that a very imperfect, and in some respects very false, impression of Coleridge is derived from his representations. And when we read some of Mr. Allsop's sage remarks on the letters he prints, we feel that Coleridge might well have been hitting at him, when, writing on a different subject, he said: "Few and unimportant would be the errors of men, if they did but know, first, *what they themselves meant*; and secondly, *what the words mean by which they attempt to convey their meaning*." So far as the evidence of this volume goes, no other qualification for being Coleridge's friend was possessed by its editor than that which Carlyle likens to the passive receptivity of a bucket—unfortunately, in this case, a bucket not without holes,—or, which Lamb indicated to Edward Irving, when the latter asked him if he ever could get in a word with Coleridge? and was answered, "No, I never want!"—on which Irving is said to have commented, "Why, perhaps it's better not," and to have gone away determined how to behave in future. Coleridge was not very generously treated by those from whom he had a right to expect much, and had none too many helpful friends; it is not therefore surprising that a young man, on whose kind disposition, and feelings of veneration, and delighted readiness to be serviceable to him, Coleridge could thoroughly depend, should, even if wanting in the higher qualities of a disciple, be very dear to him, and should be often called "dearest friend," and be assured that he is precious as an own son. But, we confess that it is a painful impression that is made on us, on the whole, by Coleridge's own letters: certainly it is the weak side of his character that comes out in them.

We do not observe, in what has been written by Mr. Allsop himself, the traces of any fixed religious belief; but we are indignant at the manner in which he, soon after Coleridge's death, endeavoured to lift himself above his teacher's religious friends, and to damage any testimony they might have to bear as to "the religious philosophy" of which, in his lifetime, and even in these letters, he had said and promised so much. Here, for instance, is a daringly impudent passage:—

"I may as well state here that the writer [*i.e.*, Coleridge], possessing confessedly great and extraordinary powers, has been wholly and entirely misconceived, and by none more so than those who fondly deemed him of their belief. . . . It ought to be known that many men in these latter days, many even from the especial land of cant and notions, used to seek to pick up the crumbs from his mental banquets: and, as these were chiefly weak-minded and superstitious men, with a few men of strong heads and minion hearts, which latter class are not, however, self-deceived, he was led, being then feeble in health, to assent to their conclusions, seeing that between minds like theirs and his

giant intellect an impassable chasm existed; in short, for peace sake, he humoured them, and for sympathy, as he used to say of Cromwell, spoke in the language but not in the sense of the canters."

Of a piece with this extraordinary passage, is the following immoral attempt to explain away Coleridge's own words,—addressed as those words were, not to any one of "the canters," whose language the writer condescended to employ, but to the enlightened friend and "favourite disciple," Thomas Allsop. Coleridge wrote as follows:—

"There is one department of knowledge which, like an ample palace, contains within itself mansions for every other knowledge; which deepens and extends the interest of every other, gives it new charms and additional purpose; the study of which, rightly and liberally pursued, is beyond any other entertaining, beyond all others tends at once to tranquillize and enliven, to keep the mind elevated and steadfast, the heart humble and tender: it is *Biblical theology*—the philosophy of religion, the religion of philosophy."

Of which Mr. Allsop gives the following interpretation:—

"Leaving out the particular expression of *Biblical theology*, liable to be interpreted, or, rather, misinterpreted, by every believer in belief according to his own particular faith or delusion, and keeping constantly in mind *what the writer intended to convey*, namely, the philosophy of humanity, the humanity of philosophy, I am," &c., &c.

We say again, happily Mr. Allsop is not our only authority as to the opinions of Coleridge:—if we want lights for the study of the "Aids to Reflection," and those very significant "Literary Remains," in which all of Coleridge seems to be expressed, we have, happily, received the assistance of Sara Coleridge, of her husband, Henry Nelson Coleridge, of Archdeacon Hare, and others, neither of whom, we are glad to say, is an Allsop. There is one note in this book which would involve utter baseness in Coleridge, if there were not such abundant evidence to the contrary, which compels one to say that the baseness must be charged on the writer of the note:—it is Mr. Allsop's affirmation as to various expressions attributed by him to Coleridge, that these are "the opinions he even expressed to me"—the latter words being placed in italics by the writer himself. But it is so long ago that these offences were perpetrated, that we perhaps might spare our indignation.

It is only because it is likely enough that some persons will read this volume for Mr. Allsop's sake, who knew nothing of Coleridge except in his poetry, that we have felt bound to take exception to a part of its representations—representations which are not borne out by those who have given us more and more significant information. The book, however, contains a great many good and interesting things, as any collection of Coleridge's letters, and of scraps from his conversation, would be sure to do.

Wayside Pictures through France, Holland, Belgium, and up the Rhine. By ROBERT BELL, author of "The Life of Canning," &c. London: G. Routledge and Co. THOROUGHLY true to its title—containing pleasant and effective pictures of what falls in the way of the continental traveller who seeks objects of genuine interest, rather than the show-places on everybody's route,—this book is one of the most intelligent companions that could be taken with one to the scenes it describes; and will prove, for those who have an eye for the picturesque and the characteristic, much more truly informing than any of the guide-books in the world. At the same time, it furnishes delightful reading for those who stay at home, and realises to such readers, more vividly than books of travel generally do, the features of the countries, and the aspects of the social life, of which the author writes. The remarks on the people, manners and customs, and the colour of daily affairs, show a keen perception and genial understanding; and the descriptions of fair landscapes, of fine old towns, and of historical localities, are written in well-chosen pictorial words, which blend the feeling of the observer with his observation of the things around him.

Those portions of the work which relate to France, Holland, and Belgium, have already gained to themselves an approving public; and Mr. Bell, in this new edition, has acknowledged the favour shown to his sketches, by carefully revising them—correcting a few errors, bringing the information down to the present hour, and combining the elements of a permanent usefulness with the interest and freshness of a current journal.

The sketches entitled "Up the Rhine," are now printed for the first time; and the author says, "They come legitimately within the description given in the introduction to the first edition (*i.e.* of the former parts of the volume), being literally rapid notes jotted down on the roadside; sometimes of an evening, at the close of a journey,—sometimes on a wet day, when pent up in an hotel, there was absolutely nothing better to do." The merits of these "fragments of travel" are much greater than such a description would lead one to suppose; and we can only recommend those who go "up the Rhine" to take Mr. Bell with them, for the instruction of their eyes on the journey, as to what to observe, and how to enjoy it; and as a resource, and a very agreeable one, too, against the long evenings and the wet days, which befall all travellers as they befall our

author. The manner and spirit of such an excellent book deserves to be represented—so far as an extract can represent them:—

SCHLANGENBAD.

"As we entered Schlangenbad, with a precipitation which seemed perilous in the darkness, the tall white houses became slowly visible. They looked as if they had been inserted like pieces of china in the base of the hills, and even the interposing trees had the same mosaic appearance, so still and motionless was the scene. Lights glimmered through the woods—but that was the only sign of life that reached us. Not a footfall disturbed the solitude. We listened in vain for a human voice; there was neither articulate sound nor motion. The moon looked out from a slightly troubled sky, and gave us just light enough to distinguish the shadowy outlines around us. We saw that we had made a steep descent, and that we were now at the bottom of a mountain gorge. The air was filled with a kind of singing murmur, which had something of the effect of flutes played high above, as in the clouds, or in some unseen depths below, the notes coming upon our ears, dispersed and broken by fitful gusts of wind. Passing through the midst of the spectral houses, we made a circuit into an avenue of lofty trees, and in the next moment were buried in gloom, the interlacing boughs and lofty mountains, at whose base we crept along, completely shutting out the light. It required some confidence in the integrity of our coachman to overcome the suspicion that he was leading us into a savage defile, for purposes which we instinctively connected with certain ugly caverns we had noted dimly in the hills close to this very spot. But a sudden gleam from a friendly lamp, revealing the road before us, and showing that it took a civilised sweep, reassured us. There was no longer any doubt that we were amongst human habitations. Through the trees below us, on our right hand, apparently at a vast perpendicular depth, we perceived gleaming walls, and a huge roof shining over them like a canopy of glass. The whole building seemed to have sprung up all of a sudden out of the earth. We might have seen it before from the opposite side, but it did not resemble anything we had previously observed; and if it were the same glistening structure that had attracted our notice upon first entering the gorge, how were we to account for finding it here so close to us, plunged down many fathoms deep in a wood, unless we were to suppose that it had the faculty of rising up out of its foundations, swinging itself into the air, and dropping down into out-of-the-way places, whenever it listed? Above all things, we could not devise how it came to pass that we should now find ourselves on a level very nearly with the roof of this immense building which a few moments before we had seen towering over our heads. While we were turning this problem in our minds, the carriage stopped before a flight of steps, leading down through an open space in the trees, which discovered the entire facade of this extensive and inscrutable structure, called the Neue Badhaus. There it stood with its foundations to the darkness far below us, and its fantastically slated turrets shining aloft, as if myriads of bright beetles had settled on its roof, which we saw fixed midway in the side of the precipice by which this great establishment was sheltered alike from the suns of summer and the storms of winter.

"When we inquired for the *salle-à-manger*, we were informed that it was provided elsewhere in another building, and that a servant in waiting would conduct us to it, or, if we preferred it, refreshments could be served in our own apartments. Remembering, however, the loneliness of our privacy, and animated by a natural desire to see once more 'the human face divine,' we selected the former alternative. We accordingly placed ourselves at the disposal of our guide, who led us back through the same dark passage of trees we had traversed before, and out into the clear moonlight on the high-road, where we began to make new discoveries of houses, all of them large, spacious, and as white as chalk. Ascending a straggling hill on the shadow of one of these buildings, we found ourselves under a sombre archway, which connects the place of entertainment, by a gallery that spans the road, with the old Badhaus, huddled close under the mountain. Threading the crazy gallery with cautious steps, we entered a hall of considerable dimensions, and so gloomy that the first aspect of it fairly chilled us; and next up a wide, massive wooden staircase with balustrades so huge and clumsy, that they would have suited the architecture of some grim giant's abode, in which everything is on the side of exaggeration. The only light that guided us across the hall, and up the staircase, was emitted by a miserable lamp on the upper landing, consisting of a single wick floating and winking in a cup of oil, and flickering violently, as if it must inevitably go out, every time a rush of wind swept over the quivering flame. By the time we arrived at the top of the staircase, all the pleasant associations which weary travellers usually connect with a cheerful supper and bright and cosy quarters at the end of a journey, were abandoned, and we were about to suggest to our conductor that we had changed our minds, and would prefer having some slight refreshment served in our room, when a pair of folding doors were thrown open, discovering to us, as if by a stroke of magic, a spacious and brilliant apartment fitted up with an air of comfort amounting almost to luxury, and coursed by tables laid out for supper. This vision of a banquet, with all the accessories of plenty and refinement, in the heart of a mountain solitude, where we had hitherto seen only two human beings, the Bathans-meister and our guide, neither of them apparently above the rank of a peasant, was very much like one of the enchantments we read of in fairy tales; and we could not help wondering where the guests were to come from who were to partake of the good cheer for which such extensive preparations had been made.—We had the room to ourselves. Why the lights were lighted—why the elaborately-folded napkins were distributed over the tables, in tempting order, to the number of several hundreds,—why such a vast display of plates, and knives and forks, and glasses and decanters, and picturesque vases of flowers, was set out, we could not for the life of us conjecture. There were evidently no guests expected, and not the most remote chance of any 'dropping-in' at that late hour of the night in an isolated valley, far away from towns and populous neighbourhoods. The more we became accustomed to the extent of the apartment, and familiar with its details, the more we were disposed to think that there was a touch of sorcery in the business. The supper was substantial enough to lead us to the

prosaic fact that we were seated in a German *salle-à-manger*; yet, seeing that we were the sole occupants of that very handsome chamber, glittering with light and bounteous in graceful decorations, we were not at all unwilling to surrender ourselves to the notion that some of the hospitable geni of the Taunus had prepared the feast for us; and we expected nothing less than to hear music delivered by unseen performers, and to see tricky spirits leap out of the flowers, under the leaves of which we took it for granted they were all this time lying crouched.—No spirits, however, appeared, and, after supper, we returned to our apartments in the Badhaus, and found that we were the only persons who had not yet retired to rest in the lonely valley of Schlangenbad."

The curious reader must seek the explanation of this stroke of magic in the book itself.

The volume abounds in illustrations, well executed on wood;—those accompanying the Rhine sketches, from drawings by Birket Foster, engraved by Dalziel, being especially worthy of mention.

The Evangelical Clergy of the Church of England: Their superior Claims to Christian Confidence "tried by the Word of the Lord." In a Letter to a Dissenting Gentleman. By the Rev. WILLIAM THORN, Winchester. London: Jackson and Walford.

THERE is no living writer on the State Church controversy who less needs an introduction to our readers than the veteran whose name appears on this title-page. Mr. Thorn is to be numbered amongst the men who "believe, and therefore speak,"—himself firmly and profoundly believing, and, therefore, speaking with an unmistakable plainness, and a boldness which, even when one greatly differs from his opinion, commands admiration and respect. The keen-edged reasoning, the searching spirit, the racy style, the resolute pursuit of his subject till it is quite exhausted, which have been the characteristics of all Mr. Thorn's writings, are not in the least wanting to the new work now before us. It is remarkable for acuteness and strength; and cannot fail to produce a deep impression on the minds of those Evangelical Christians who are also honest and earnest Dissenters from the State Church.

The starting point of the book is the difficulty of a Dissenting gentleman, as to the propriety of "occasionally attending the services of the Church of England where Evangelical clergymen officiate." It is conceived that *social liberality and Christian integrity* bring two opposing and discordant influences to bear on the mind of a religious Nonconformist;—and that he is in danger of listening to the former, rather than to the latter, and of allowing himself to give countenance, for the sake of charity, to clerical ministrations, which, because accompanied by special pretensions to the love of a pure and unadulterated Christianity, are those which gain the greatest amount of protection and popular sanction for the unscriptural errors and the innumerable abuses of State-churchism. Our own experience is, we are sorry to say, just what Mr. Thorn's seems to have been, that the *Evangelicals*, with a few notable exceptions, form the most bigoted, sectarian, and arrogant portion of the clergy of the Establishment:—they have much less of real devotion to the historical national church, than High-churchmen and Broad-churchmen; but, much more than these, they unscrupulously adhere to the state-connexion and Parliamentary system, upon which their own exclusive pretensions rest for support. Their position is, logically, most inconsistent, and, morally, most injurious to themselves and to the Evangelical truth they preach. Mr. Thorn has, therefore, distributed his reasonings and counsels, for the benefit of those indulging in occasional conformity, on the plea of sympathy with evangelical truth and its ministers everywhere, under the following heads:—and under each has carefully marked and numbered the points on which he insists, so as to facilitate the comprehension and use of his argument:—

"First. The motives which induce certain Dissenters to worship occasionally with Evangelical clergymen. Secondly. The anti-Christian position, teachings, and doings of the Evangelical clergy. Thirdly. The various apologies usually made to extenuate the unscriptural conduct of the Evangelical clergy; and, Fourthly. How all Protestant Dissenters, at least, should regard and treat the Evangelical clergy."

On all these points, Mr. Thorn has written with great sagacity and fulness of conviction, and with sharp, piercing, powerful words. Sometimes he is awfully severe,—but the worst of the severity will be found, after all, in the truth of what he says. Mr. Thorn—sturdy, conscientious, unflinchingly faithful to principle, as he has proved—is the last man we would even seem to censure for a method of controversy which has been deliberately and seriously adopted by him, or which is, perhaps, natural to him, or which he may have learned, from his long experience, to be the only kind of tactics for the persons and circumstances of which he writes: but in commending this book to our readers—and especially to certain classes of Nonconformists who have very little knowledge either of the principles of their inherited dissent, or of the unscriptural character and politically indefensible position of the State Church—we should do injustice to ourselves if we did not add, that we do not sympathise with some of the ebullitions, and do not assent to some of the statements, that will be found in these pages.

Buchanan's Christian Researches in India. Edited by the Rev. W. H. Foy, B.A., formerly Missionary Chaplain of Gwalior, N.W.I. With Illustrations. London: Routledge and Co.

This reprint of Dr. Buchanan's Researches, so far as they

relate to India—a book many will remember by John Foster's review of it, though they may never have perused the work itself—is accompanied by nearly an equal amount of matter from Mr. Foy himself, interspersed with the original text, though distinguished by a different type. Mr. Foy admits that this is a "presumptuous step"—but has "ventured" on it "in deference to the wishes of many friends;" and his object is, "by resuscitating and illustrating the opinions and researches of the above-named eminent divine, to show that the principles on which the Marquis Wellesley, Dr. Buchanan, and like-minded men, desired to govern India, would have secured the Divine protection;"—(is not this assertion of what would have happened in Divine Providence, and in national history, rather strange?)—"whereas," he further says, "those principles not having been carried out, we have, as a nation, been lately bowed down by the heavy hand of God's displeasure."

Mr. Foy's introductory matter and his brief statements as to the state of things in India before the recent outbreak, give something more of completeness to the work than it could have had as a mere reprint of Dr. Buchanan's researches of nearly fifty years ago. It is, also, made evident to all sensible and Christian men, if any doubt could still exist on the subject, that the British Government has moved too slowly in directions which even Dr. Buchanan indicated so long ago. Still, we should hardly have thought this book necessary, either for what it reproduces, or for what Mr. Foy—who is a rather weak writer—has added. Those who read but little may find it serviceable, as placing the religious aspects of England's rule in India in a light not supplied by some other works on Indian affairs. But Mr. Foy, like Dr. Buchanan himself, knows nothing of—that is to say, totally ignores, as far as he is able—the labours of Christian missionaries of the various denominations outside his own church; though they much more than that church's emissaries (whom we are all ready, however, duly to honour) have done the chief things for the evangelisation of India. "Christchurch, Gwalior," is naturally dear to Mr. Foy; but should not dry up candour and charity in his soul.

The Common Objects of the Country. By the Rev. J. G. WOOD, M.A., F.L.S. London: Routledge and Co.

SINCE we gave to the cheap edition of this admirable little work our word of cordial and emphatic commendation, we have received the edition with full coloured plates; of which we may briefly say, that it is a very beautiful book, and for the identification of the objects figured, when they may happen to be discovered by the reader, is far superior to the edition with the plates plain.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Moslem and the Hindoo. Kalisch's Commentary on the Old Testament—Genesis. Politics and Political Economy of Weak Governments. By F.C. Essays:—Scientific, Political, and Speculative. By Herbert Spencer. The Primal Duties. By Angus Macpherson. Preachers and Preaching. By Rev. H. Christmas. Wild Flowers: How to See and How to Gather them. By S. Morrison, M.D. The Sacrifice of Christ. By C. Williams. The Butterfly Vivarium; the insect home. By H. N. Humphreys. French Finance under Louis XV. By Jas. Murray. History of the Society of Friends in Bristol, &c. By W. Tanner. Poems. By L. Education of the Human Race. From Lessing. Sermons. By the Rev. John Caird, M.A. Life of Frederick Perthes. Cheap Edition. Life of Lord G. Bentinck. By the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, M.P. Cheap Edition. The Eden Family. By D. Dodsworth. Hermeneutical Manual. By P. Fairbairn, D.D. The Indian Rebellion. By Dr. Duff, of Calcutta. Not Your Own. By Rev. E. Mellor, M.A. Presbyterians and Dissenters in the Army and Navy. By Rev. R. C. Mather, M.A. A Compendium of History. By A. H. Memoirs of Rev. John Badger. By E. G. Holland. Intelligible Railway Guide for June. Christ's Self-sacrifice and Ours. By Rev. John Stoughton. History of Co-operation in Rochdale. By G. J. Holyoake.

PERIODICALS.

Art Journal—Blackwood—Fraser—Titan—British Controversialist—National—Union Mag.—Sunday School Teachers' Mag.—Scottish Congregational—British Mothers'—Teachers' Offering—Routledge's Shakespeare—Mothers' Friend—Bible Class Mag.—Christian Reformer—Comprehensive History of England—Comprehensive History of India.

Gleanings.

What neat thing produces all manner of untidiness? Neat gin.

A French writer calls dyspepsia "the remorse of a guilty stomach."

Mr. Bohn promises 200 letters, never yet published, in his forthcoming 5s. volumes of "The Diaries and Correspondence of Pepys."

A steam machine, for manufacturing ice, has been made by a London firm. The cost of the ice will be 10s. a ton.

Many Christians are like chesnuts—very pleasant nuts, but enclosed in very prickly burs, which need various dealings of Nature, and her grip of frost, before the kernel is disclosed.—Henry Ward Beecher.

The Union appears to have heard that Cardinal Wiseman confirmed no less than 200 converts from Brompton parish last month. If this be true, what a

practical comment it is on the tendency of the Tractarian teaching at Brompton!

The Dundee Courier states that the clerk of a Methodist Chapel, in that town, found a hare in the pulpit; he endeavoured to dislodge puss, but only succeeded by throwing the Bible at her.

Mr. Rarey has been voted a medal, of the value of 20l., by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in acknowledgment of the humane tendencies of his system, and its probable effect as regards the future treatment of the horse.

Mrs. Ellis, the well-known author of "The Women of England," under the title of "Friends at their own Fireside" (Bentley), has set herself to the task of painting "The Private Life of the People called Quakers."

The other day a young lady was married at the parish church of Lymington, Hants, when instead of her being "given away" by any one who "stood father," that office was performed by a lady, the aunt of the bride.

Behnes, the sculptor, is engaged preparing in his studio, in Osnaburgh-terrace, the model of a statue to commemorate the services of Havelock, to be placed in Trafalgar-square. The likeness is said to be excellent, it being designed from a photograph taken of the brave man a few weeks before the battle of Lucknow, and other portraits.

A worthy Lancashire incumbent was roused from his sleep at five o'clock in the morning by loud talking at the side of a fish-pond in his grounds. His reverence put his nightcapped head out of the window, and saw three men standing by the side of his pond. "What are you doing there?" said he. "Fishing," said they. "But you are trespassing on my land: you must go away." "Go to bed again," was the rejoinder: "your Master was not in the habit of sending away poor fishermen." The good clergyman could, of course, only laugh, and turn in again.

LITERARY GOSSIP.—The principal writers on the Morning Post are Mr. Algernon Borthwick, Mr. Damty, and Mr. Howard Glover. The author of those wonderful paragraphs descriptive of balls and fêtes is Mr. H. Rumsey Foster, the original "Jenkins" of Punch. The political editor of the Morning Herald is Mr. G. A. Hamilton, M.P., now secretary to the Treasury; the general manager is Mr. Morier Evans, formerly second City correspondent of the Times. Punch is edited by Mr. Mark Lemon, who, by the bye, never writes a line in it. The staff consists of Mr. Shirley Brooks (to whom all the best articles may with safety be attributed), Mr. Tom Taylor, Mr. Percival Leigh, and Mr. Horace Mayhew. The illustrations are by Mr. Leech and Mr. Tenniel; those signed with a trident are the productions of a Mr. Howard, a pupil of Mr. Leech's. They dine together every Wednesday. The responsible editor of the Saturday Review is Mr. Cooke, who edited the Morning Chronicle in its palmy days; and the principal writers are Messrs. Venables, Vernon Harcourt, Merivale, Kingsley, Scott, and Robert Bell. The Athenæum is edited by Mr. Hepworth Dixon, and numbers among its contributors Messrs. Chorley, Moy Thomas, Thornbury, Hannay, Doran, and Heraud. The editor of the Literary Gazette is Mr. Lovell Reeve; its most efficient writer Mr. Theodore Martin. The Examiner is under the joint editorship of Mr. Savage, author of the "Bachelor of the Albany;" and Mr. Morley, author of "Palissy, the Potter." The Leader is edited by Mr. E. S. Pigott; its principal contributors are Messrs. Thornton Hunt and Horace St. John. The Illustrated London News, since the absence of Dr. Mackay in America, has been under the supervision of Mr. Mark Lemon. The column "Notes of the Week," is written by Mr. Shirley Brooks; the "Town and Table Talk," by Mr. Peter Cunningham. Messrs. James Hannay, G. A. Sala, A. Mayhew, H. S. Edwards, Edmund Yates, and Draper, are the principal members of the staff of the Illustrated Times. Mr. Thackeray is said to receive 200l. a month from Messrs. Bradbury and Evans for the "Virginians."—Town Talk.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—DERANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH AND BOWELS.—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The sudden manner in which the hot weather has visited us will be productive of unpleasant consequences to many. The liver, the stomach, and bowels, will each feel its effects. But in all cases of irregularities the use of Holloway's justly celebrated Pills speedily remove the most unpleasant attacks of dysentery, biliousness, acidity of the stomach, sick headache, debility, want of appetite, and drowsiness, purifying the blood and giving energy and a healthy tone to the system. For pimples, blotches, and all skin eruptions, there is nothing to excel the fine cooling effects of Holloway's Ointment.—Sold by all medicine vendors throughout the world, and at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244, Strand, London.

BIRTHS.

BENNETT.—June 1, at New Walk, Leicester, the wife of Mr. John Bennett, of a son.
BALGARNIE.—June 2, at Scarborough, the wife of the Rev. Robert Balgarnie, of a daughter.
BRACKENBURY.—June 3, at Wimbledon, the wife of the Rev. J. M. Brackenbury, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

THYNNE—SOMERSET.—June 1, at Wimbledon Church, by the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Baring, the Lord Henry Thynne, to the Lady Ulrica St. Maur, second daughter of the Duke of Somerset.
YATES—MARTIN.—June 2, at Salem Chapel, Brixton-hill, by the Rev. Robert Ashton, Mr. John Henry Yates, of Ludgate-hill, to Elizabeth Anne, daughter of the late Rev. Henry B. Martin, of Richmond.
SPENCER—CIRCUIT.—June 2, at St. Sepulchre's, Skinner-street, Mr. R. Spencer, of Manchester, to Martha, second daughter of Mr. J. Circuit, of West Smithfield, London.
BUDGETT—BROGDEN.—June 2, at the Cathedral, Manchester, by the Rev. John Hunter, Samuel Budgett, Esq., of Kingswood-hill, near Bristol, to Sarah Hannah, eldest daughter of John Brogden, Esq., of Sale, near Manchester.
ROBERTS—POWELL.—June 2, at Hope Chapel, Salford, by Rev. G. B. Bubler, Mr. John Roberts, to Maria Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. George Powell, both of Salford.
CROSS—CARLTON.—June 3, at Cavendish-street Chapel, Manchester, by Rev. G. B. Bubler, J. K. Cross, Esq., of

Bolton, to Emily Jane, third daughter of the late James Carlton, Esq., of Manchester.

CONDOR—WINTERBOTHAM.—June 3, at the Congregational Chapel, Cheltenham, by the Rev. Samuel Martin, of Westminster, the Rev. Eustace Rogers Conder, M.A., of Longfleet, Poole, Dorset, to Mary Batten, eldest daughter of John Brent Winterbotham, Esq., of Clarence-square, Cheltenham.

FOX—HINTON.—At Buckingham Chapel, Clifton, by the Rev. R. Morris, Charles James Fox, of Sunderland, to Miss Emma Hinton, of Devizes.

WATERMAN—CUNNINGTON.—June 8, at the Independent Chapel, Devizes, by the Rev. T. T. Waterman, B.A., of Maidstone, Mr. Lewis Waterman, of Bristol, to Jessie, daughter of the late W. Cunningham, Esq., of Southgate House, Devizes.

DEATHS.

VENABLES.—April 19, at Axmghur, from a wound received in the pursuit of the enemy on the 15th, Edward Frederick Venables, Esq., son of the late L. J. Venables, Esq., barrister-at-law, of Liverpool, and of Woodhill, in the county of Shropshire.

FREELING.—April 25, at Axmghur, of small-pox, Captain Walter Freeling, 64th B.N.I., and second son of the late Sir G. Henry Freeling, Bart., of Connaught-place, West.

MERCER.—May 18, after a few hours' illness, the Rev. James Mercer, for twenty-two years the much-esteemed and useful minister of the Point-in-View, near Exmouth, Devon, in his sixty-second year.

JEULA.—May 31, at Reigate, Surrey, the Rev. H. B. Jeula, minister of Maise-hill Chapel, Greenwich, in the seventieth year of his age.

THORROWGOOD.—June 2, suddenly, at his residence, 12, Artillery-place, Bunhill-row, Samuel Thorrowgood, aged seventy-one years.

LORIMER.—June 3, at Keir Mill, Dumfries shire, Frances, youngest daughter of Mr. James Lorimer.

HUMPAGE.—June 4, at Hackney, after a few days' illness, Edward Humpage, Esq., surgeon, eldest son of Mr. Benjamin Humpage, of Judd-street, Brunswick-square, and grandson of the late Edward Humpage, Esq., of Stroud, Gloucestershire, in his twenty-seventh year.

SMITH.—June 5, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends, Mary Sarah, the beloved wife of Rev. W. F. Smith, of Briercliffe, Lancashire, and daughter of Rev. S. N. Taylor, of Shipston-on-Stour, Worcestershire.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The funds continue in a sensitive state. The stagnation of Friday was succeeded on Saturday by a further reduction of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., from which there was no rebound, the market at the close presenting an unsettled appearance. Dulness is induced by the continued gloom of the Paris Bourse, as well as by political considerations, such as the Montenegro question, insurrection in the Turkish empire, and the alleged slave trade outrages, many of which, however, turn out to be fabrications. Yesterday the funds opened with heaviness, at a fresh fall of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the speculators for the rise betraying much discouragement at the aspect of politics. An improvement of $\frac{1}{2}$ then took place, but this was the extent of the rally, and the final price was $95\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$. To-day the market is quiet and firmer. The efflux of gold from the Bank, and the probability of its continuance a short time longer, attract the attention of those about to operate; but as it is known that large amounts of specie are coming forward, and that the stock of the precious metals held by the Bank is much above the average, the recent withdrawals have not occasioned apprehension. In the discount market the charge for picked paper is still only $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and occasionally negotiations are entered into even at a fraction below that point.

Foreign stocks have been in limited demand, but are firm compared with the funds. The new Brazilian loan continues, however, dull, at $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ premium. In nearly all the other departments of the Stock Exchange the tendency is unfavourable. The sales of English railway stocks are believed to be principally speculative, and based upon the prospect of unfavourable financial statements in August; of the few *bond fide* sellers it is said that some reinvest in guaranteed and preference railway securities. Indian railway shares are still prejudiced by the unsatisfactory intelligence from the seat of war, coupled with the late excessive issues.

The value of the precious metals imported during the week is set down at nearly 590,000*l*. In addition, a large quantity of silver has been received from the Continent for exportation to the East. The shipments of the week, as officially reported, were about 332,000*l*. The private remittances of gold to the Continent have been very large.

In the case of Messrs. Gotch and Gotch, bankers, of Kettering, the certificates have been suspended for three years. Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque delivered an elaborate judgment, in which he dwelt at some length upon the duties of bankers.

A bill of the Attorney-General enacts that whenever a check or draught on any banker payable to bearer, or to order on demand, shall be issued crossed with the name of a banker, or with two transverse lines with the words "and Co.," such crossing shall be deemed a material part of the check, and shall not be obliterated or added to or altered by any person whomsoever after the issuing thereof; and the banker upon whom such check or draught shall be drawn shall not pay it to any other than the banker with whose name the check shall be so crossed, or to any other than some banker, if no name be specified.

The reports for the week of the state of trade in the manufacturing districts are slightly more favour-

able, although the tendency to improvement is not very marked. A partial check has been interposed to recovery through the unsettled position of affairs in France, and the expectation that some difficulty may arise with America respecting the right of search. Notwithstanding this feeling is little shared in by those who understand the question and the peculiar situation of parties in the United States, the discussion, however, excites caution, and produces an unfavourable influence in the trading districts. From Germany the accounts of business are far from satisfactory. At Nottingham and Leicester the demand for goods has in some degree increased, though no quotable advance in prices has occurred. The accounts from Wolverhampton, Bradford, and Halifax have not exhibited any important change, but the tone of the markets has been rather better, with a perceptible tendency in some cases upwards. From Sheffield and Leeds the advices are more encouraging, though the markets have been quiet, and the rates stand rather higher.

The prospectus has been issued of a Central Africa Company (limited), an undertaking formed to carry out, under a Government subsidy, a contract for the exploration of the Niger and its tributaries in steamers of light draught, the establishment of factories, and the development of trade with the interior of Africa. The capital is 100,000*l*, in 10*l* shares, and the management will be conducted by Mr. Macgregor Laird, by whom the original contract was obtained. Trading operations have already commenced at three factories between the mouth of the Niger and its confluence with the Chad, and are stated to show a satisfactory result.

The suspension of Messrs. Rawson, Sons, and Co., a firm largely engaged in the East India and China trade, was announced on Wednesday. The stoppage was caused by the depreciation in the value of all kinds of Eastern produce, and the failure in the receipt of remittances from the East. Yesterday a meeting of creditors was held. A balance-sheet was submitted, showing the liabilities at 422,151*l*, and the assets at 457,393*l*. The conduct of the firm seemed to elicit much commendation, and it was resolved to wind up their affairs under inspection, for which purpose a committee was appointed. Payment in full, with interest, is anticipated.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Cent. Consols	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
Consols for Account	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Cent. Red.	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 3 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annuities	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Stock	222	221	—	224	224	224
Bank Stock	221	219 $\frac{1}{2}$	221	221	221	221
Exchange-bills	36 pm	36 pm	36 pm	36 pm	36 pm	36
India Bonds	—	21 pm	18 pm	—	17 pm	17
Long Annuities	—	—	—	—	—	—

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, June 2, 1858.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£31,959,215	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,459,000
		Gold Bullion	17,484,215
		Silver Bullion	—
	£31,959,215		£31,959,215

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities	£10,528,563
Reserve	3,156,942	Other Securities	14,784,528
Public Deposits	5,013,744	Notes	11,830,435
Other Deposits	14,365,612	Gold & Silver Coin	719,584
Seven Day and other Bills	771,912		
	£37,861,110		£37,861,110

June 3, 1858.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, June 4, 1858.

BANKRUPTS.

PIZZEY, V., Great St. Helen's, printer, June 17, July 19.

BOON, G., Hanway-street, Oxford-street, laceman, June 16, July 19.

BALDWIN, H. and J., Cornhill, tailors, and Cowper's-court, Cornhill, tavern-keepers, June 17, July 19.

PAUL, J. H., Dudley-street, Bloomsbury, licensed victualler, June 12, July 16.

HORNE, J., Tottenham-court-road and Edgware-road, hatter, June 22, July 16.

FRANCO, F., Ladbroke-road, Notting-hill, dealer, June 15, July 13.

GROUSE, M., New Oxford-street, tailor, June 18, July 13.

LYONS, D. M., late of Sidney, New South Wales, general merchant, June 15, July 13.

BAMFORD, S., Carlton-terrace, Loughborough-road, Brixton, builder, June 18, July 20.

DYKEN, F., Broad-street-buildings, timber merchant, June 15, July 15.

CONNITT, R., Kingston-upon-Hull, commission agent, June 23, July 21.

BRADSHAW, B., and WESTER, J., jun., Holbeck, near Leeds, canvas manufacturers, June 16, July 16.

GRANT, J., Manchester, glass dealer, June 14, July 12.

BAILEY, T., Oldham, joiner, June 18, July 8.

Tuesday, June 8, 1858.

BANKRUPTS.

JAMIESON, J., sail-cloth dealer, Bishopgate-street Without, City.

ELSTON, G., draper, Bradford.

ARMSTRONG, J., earthenware manufacturer, South Shields.

MITCHELL, N., cloth manufacturer, Leeds.

WILMAN, E., currier, Dewsbury.

ROBINSON, G., builder, West Hartlepool.

CRUTCHETT, H. J., shipowner, Stonehouse, Devonshire.

TRIM, R., confectioner, Weymouth and Melcombe, Dorset-shire.

BARNES, P. A., and BARNES, J., woolstaplers, Blandford Forum, Dorsetshire.

FULLBROOK, T., harness-maker, Pangbourne, Berkshire.

POTTS, B., victualler, Carter-gate, Nottingham.

SKERTCHLY, J., engineer, Middlesex.

OGG, A., iron manufacturer, Primrose-street, Bishopgate, City.

SEWARD, S. C., engineers, Smethwick, Staffordshire.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, June 7.

The quantity of English wheat offering this morning was small, but met with a slow sale at 1s to 2s per qr. under last Monday's prices; for foreign the inquiry was in retail at a like reduction. Ship flour is offering 1s per sack lower, without attracting attention. Barley quiet at last Monday's quotations. Beans and peas without particular change. The supply of oats was moderate, and sold pretty freely at Friday's prices, or 1s. per qr. lower than on Monday last. Linseed cakes without alteration. The weather is very fine for the growing crops.

BRITISH.

a. s. d.

Wheat

Essex and Kent, Red 42 to 44

Ditto White 44 46

Linc., Norfolk, and

Yorkshire Red 44 46

Scotch 38 44

Rye 30 32

Barley, malting 36 38

Distilling 27 28

Malt (pale) 66 68

Beans, maragan 37 40

Ticks 37 40

Harrow 37 40

Pigeon 37 40

Peas, White 38 40

Grey 40 42

Maple 40 42

Boilers 40 42

Tares (English new) 48 50

Foreign 48 50

Oats (English new) 23 25

Flour, town made, per

Sack of 280 lbs 39 40

Linseed, English 48 50

Baltic 48 50

Black Sea 50 52

Hempseed 42 44

Canaryseed 78 82

Cloverseed, per cwt. of

112 lbs. English 18 20

German 18 20

French 18 20

American 18 20

Linseed Cakes, 13*l* 10s to 14*l* 0sRape Cakes, 6*l* 10s to 7*l* 0s per tonRapeseed, 34*l* 0s to 35*l* 0s per last

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 6d to 7d; household ditto, 4d to 6d.

SEEDS, Monday, June 7.—A few small lots of Cloverseed are now and then disposed of at moderate prices for holding over. Trefoil sells low when any is offered for sale. Canaryseed was in limited supply, with a fair demand, at full prices. Foreign Carawayseeds are offering at about 5*l* 4s. per cwt. from Hamburg. White Mustardseed is scarce and dear. A few Spring Tares still go off, at very high prices.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, LONDON, Monday, June 7.

To-day's market was fairly supplied with foreign stock, the general quality of which was very middling; indeed the supply was chiefly composed of sheep from Hamburg, and oxen from Oporto. There was a slight increase in the arrivals of beasts fresh up to-day, from Norfolk; but the receipts from other quarters were very limited. For all breeds the demand ruled inactive; yet, compared with Monday last, no change took place in the quotations. The general top figure for Scots was 4*l* 4d.; but a few very superior animals realised 4*l* 6d. per 8*l*bs. The general weight and condition of the stock were by no means heavy or superior. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire we received 8,000 Scots and shorthorns; from other parts of England, 200 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 80 Scots. There was a full average time-of-year supply of sheep in the market, in mostly fair condition. The mutton trade was far from active; nevertheless, last Monday's currency was supported. A few very superior Downes went at 4*l* 10d per 8*l*bs. We had a good demand for lambs at full quotations, viz., 6s 8d to 7s per 8*l*bs. About 300 came to hand from the Isle of Wight. Calves—the supply of which was good—sold slowly, at Thursday's decline in value. We had a dull inquiry for pigs at last week's currency.

Per 8*l*bs. to sink the Offal.

Inf. coarse beasts	3 0 to 3 2	Fr. coarse woolled 4 2 to 4 4
Second quality	3 4 3 6	Prime Southdown 4 6 4 8
Prime large oxen	3 8 4 2	Lgs. coarse calves 3 8 4 2
Prime Scots, &c.	4 4 4 6	Prime small 4 4 4 6
Coarse inf. sheep	3 4 3 8	Large hogs 3 2 4 0
Second quality	3 10 4 2	Neat sm. porkers 4 2 4 4
		Lambs 6s 8d to 7s 0d.

Suckling calves, 10s. to 22s: Quarter-oldsters pigs, 19s to 22s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, June 7.

The supplies of each kind of meat on sale to-day were very moderate, yet the trade generally ruled very inactive, as follows:—

	Per 8 lbs by the carcase.					Per 8 lbs by the carcase.			
	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior beef	2	10	3	2	Small pork	3	8	4	2
Middling ditto	3	4	3	6	Inf. mutton	3	0	3	2
Prime large do.	3	8	3	10	Middling ditto	3	4	3	10
Do. small do.	3	10	4	0	Prime ditto	4	0	4	4
Large pork	3	0	3	6	Veal	3	8	4	0
					Lambs, 5s 2d to 6s 6d.				

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCHING-LANE, June 2.

TEA.—The market continues steady. No transactions of importance have taken place, and good common congou is quoted 10*l* 4d per lb.

SUGAR.—There has been very little business transacted, and the quantity announced for public sale is limited. Prices in most instances have been heavy, last Tuesday's rates being barely obtainable. In the refined market the demand for dried goods is limited, at about previous values.

COFFEE.—For plantation Ceylon there has been a steady inquiry, and previous rates have been supported.

RUM.—The sales of this article have been extremely limited, but prices have been fully supported.

RICE.—There has been very little inquiry, large parcels are advertised for public sale to-day, and prices are generally expected to rule rather easier.

COALS, Monday, June 7.—Market buoyant at last day's prices. Hetton, 17*l* 6d; Lambton, 17*l* 6d; Kelso, 16*l* 6d; Eden Main, 15*l* 3d; Wylam, 14*l* 3d; Hartley, 15*l* 6d; Belmont, 15*l* 6d; Tanfield, 12*l* 3d. Fresh arrivals, 55; left from last day, 9.—Total, 67.

FLAX, HEMP, and COIR, Saturday, June 5.—For all kinds of flax the demand still rules heavy on former terms. In hemp very little is doing, and the quotations have a downward tendency. Coir goods support previous rates, but Jute is very dull.

PROVISIONS, Monday, June 7.—The demand for Irish Butter in the past week was on a small scale, and prices for some kinds the turn cheaper. The dealers purchased in retail quantities, merely to supply temporary wants, under the expectation of still lower rates; and the market at the close was dull and drooping. Best foreign declined to 8*l* 6s, a reduction on previous rates of 6s. per cwt. Bacon was not in active request, but business to a fair extent was transacted. Prices well supported, and holders firm. Hams and Lard nearly stationary.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, June 7.—The supplies of home-grown Potatoes are less extensive, and their general quality is inferior. The imports last week were small—viz., 49 tons from Antwerp and 138 tons from Dunkirk. Good sound qualities are a slow sale, but not cheaper. In other kinds next to nothing is doing. York Regents, 14*l* 0s to 15*l* 0s; Scotch do., 10*l* 0s to 14*l* 0s; Cups do., 8*l* 0s to 10*l* 0s; Foreign 5*l* 0s to 10*l* 0s per ton; New English, 14s to 22s per cwt.

HOPS, Monday, June 7.—The general reports from the hop plantations are unfavourable, and our market has in consequence exhibited increased firmness, and for fine samples more money has been realised. Our currency is as follows:—Mid and East Kent, 70s to 90s; Weald of Kent, 55s to 62s; Sussex, 52s to 55s; Yearlings, &c., 34s to 36s.

Advertisements.

TO GROCERS.—WANTED, by a respectable YOUNG MAN, of thorough business habits, a SITUATION in the above line. Twelve months' good character. Country preferred.

Address, G. P., Post-office, Odham, Hants.

TO GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS.—WANTED, by a highly respectable YOUNG MAN, of good address and thorough business habits, a SITUATION as FIRST or SECOND COUNTERMAN. Four Years' reference from last employer.

Address A. B., 78, Albany-street, Regent's-park.

MUSEUM of SCIENCE, ANATOMY, and the WONDERS of NATURE, 47, Berners-street, Oxford-street, open daily, for gentlemen only, from 10 till 10. Admission One Shilling. — Know Thyself! A visit to this Museum will convey to the mind a more accurate knowledge of the human body, and the mysteries of creation, than years of reading. The Anatomical Specimens and Models are superbly executed, and comprise what cannot be seen anywhere else in the world, illustrating every Part of the Human Body; the Circulation of the Blood; the Brain and Nervous System; the Reproduction of the Species; the Pathology of Diseases, &c. It also contains Joined Twins, a Child terminating like a Fish, two Human Skins, male and female, and numbers of natural wonders. — "This extraordinary collection contains a great variety of natural wonders, as well as anatomical curiosities, and, altogether, is undoubtedly the most complete collection of the kind ever seen, either here or on the Continent." — News of the World. Lectures, Morning and Evening, by Dr. W. B. MARSTON, whose medical work on Nervous Debility, &c., will be presented, with an explanatory catalogue, gratis to every visitor.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, SEE THAT YOU GET IT. as inferior kinds are often substituted.

COCOA-NUT FIBRE MATTING.—TRELOAR'S IS THE BEST.—Prize Medals awarded, London, New York, and Paris. Catalogues, containing prices and every particular, free by post. Warehouse, 42, Ludgate-hill, London.

IMPORTANT TO GENTLEMEN.—J. SMITH, TAILOR, 38, LOMBARD-STREET, has introduced an entirely New System for Cutting Coats and Trowsers; they will never get out of shape, and will be found superior to any ever before used.

Immense reduction in the price of
Permanent Black Cloth Frock and Dress Coats .. 45s.
Superfine Black Doeskin Trowsers 20s.
Fancy Doeskin ditto 16s.

Opens 1—J. SMITH, 38, LOMBARD-STREET.

100,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED.—SAUNDERS BROTHERS' STATIONERY is the BEST and CHEAPEST to be obtained.

	s. d.		s. d.
Green-laid note .. 2 0 per rm.		Cream-laid adhesive envelopes .. 3 0 per 1000	
Thick do. .. 4 0 "		Large commercial envelopes .. 4 0 "	
Bordered note .. 4 0 "		Large American buff envelopes .. 3 6 "	
Straw paper .. 2 6 "		Foolscap paper .. 7 0 per rm.	
Blue commercial note .. 3 0 "		Commercial pens .. 1 0 pr. gross	
Ditto, letter size .. 6 0 "			
Sermon paper .. 4 6 "			

A SAMPLE PACKET of STATIONERY (Sixty descriptions, priced and numbered) sent free, together with a price list, on receipt of four stamps. NO CHARGE made for stamping arms, crests, initials, &c., on either paper or envelopes. CARRIAGE PAID on all orders over 20s.—SAUNDERS BROTHERS, Manufacturing Stationers, 95 and 104, LONDON-WALL, LONDON, E.C.

1858.—OLERGYMEN about to FURNISH should apply for a copy of a new ILLUSTRATED ESTIMATE BOOK, which will be published by Messrs. COBBETT and Co. (gratis and post free) the first week in April. From the numerous piracies of their former work, Messrs. Cobbett have found it imperative to prepare an entirely new Catalogue, which will contain revised estimates for furnishing with elegance and economy, at fixed prices, on a plan altogether peculiar to their Establishment, illustrated by 287 elegant and useful Designs of Furniture adapted for Drawing, Dining, and Bed-rooms, Offices, Libraries, Halls, &c., and taken from Goods actually in Stock. References of the highest character to numerous Clergymen in various parts of the kingdom. All ORDERS DELIVERED CARRIAGE FREE, REGARDLESS OF DISTANCE.—COBBETT and CO., Manufacturers and General House Furnishers, Deptford-bridge, London (ten minutes by rail from London-bridge).

CABINET FURNITURE, CARPET, DAMASK, and BEDDING WAREHOUSE, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, HIGH HOLBORN.—HOWITT and Co. having maintained a reputation for upwards of a quarter of a century for supplying the most substantial articles in CABINET FURNITURE, &c., for general House Furnishing, with confidence solicit an inspection of their present extensive Stock by those about to furnish. Their new Illustrated Furnishing Catalogue will be found invaluable as a guide, and may be had on application. N.B. Carpets and Damasks having undergone a material reduction in price, consequent on the late general money panic, has enabled them to make purchases under unusually favourable circumstances, and they are now submitting new patterns in Carpets from 6d. to 1s. per yard below last year's prices, and old patterns at a much greater reduction.

SOUND and WHITE TEETH are indispensable to PERSONAL ATTRACTION, and to health and longevity, by the proper mastication of food.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO, OR PEARL DENTIFRICE, A white powder, is composed of the choicest and most mercurial ingredients of the Oriental Herbal. It extirpates all tartarous adhesions to the Teeth, and insures a PEARL-LIKE WHITENESS to the enamelled surface. Its ANTI-SEPTIC and ANTI-ACIDULOUS PROPERTIES exercise a highly beneficial and salutary influence; they arrest the further progress of the decay of the Teeth, induce a healthy action of the Gums, and cause them to assume the brightness and colour indicative of perfect soundness, while, by confirming their adhesion to the Teeth, they give unlimited enjoyment and fresh zest to appetite, by perpetuating effective and complete mastication. The Breath, also, from the salubrious and disinfecting qualities of the ODONTO, attains a sweetness and fragrance truly grateful to its possessor. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

CAUTION.—The words "ROWLANDS' ODONTO" are on the label, and "A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, Hatton Garden," engraved on the Government Stamp affixed on each box. Sold by them, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

METALLIC PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN, BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT begs most respectfully to inform the Commercial World, Scholastic Institutions, and the public generally that, by a novel application of his unrivalled Machinery for making Steel Pens, and, in accordance with the scientific spirit of the times, he has introduced a New Series of his useful productions, which, for Excellence of Temper, Quality of Material, and, above all, Cheapness in Price, he believes will ensure universal approbation, and defy competition.

Each Pen bears the impress of his name as a guarantee of quality; and they are put up in the usual style of boxes, containing one gross each, with label outside, and the fac-simile of his signature.

At the request of persons extensively engaged in tuition J. G. has introduced his

WARRANTED SCHOOL and PUBLIC PENS, which are especially adapted to their use, being of different degrees of flexibility, and with fine, medium, and broad points, suitable for the various kinds of Writing taught in Schools.

Sold Retail by all Stationers, Booksellers, and other respectable Dealers in Steel Pens.—Merchants and wholesale Dealers can be supplied at the Works, Graham-street; 96, New-street, Birmingham;

No. 91, JOHN-STREET, NEW YORK; and at 37, GRACE-CHURCH-STREET, LONDON.

TO NERVOUS and RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS.

£10,000 DAMAGES.—The condemnation of Mr. C. Meinig (ex-agent), on the 30th of November, 1856, by the High Courts of England and France, for infringing the rights of the Inventor of the Patent Medical Electric Chains, and for clandestinely applying the high testimonials given upon them to an electro-instrument circulated by him amongst our agents under false pretences, will, it is hoped, make all purchasers, to secure genuine Chains, particularly notice that no other fac-simile or seal but "J. L. PULVERMACHER'S" is marked on each box, together with the National Arms of the Six Countries in which they are patented, without which none are real.

PULVERMACHER'S PATENT MEDICAL ELECTRO-GALVANIC CHAINS, for personal use—a safe, certain, and speedy remedy for Rheumatic, Nervous, and Functional Diseases. They weigh but two ounces, and are intended to be worn on the affected parts of the body. On the first application (in fact, in an instant) the system becomes light and invigorated, and the Head, Ear, and Tooth-ache, and all acute Pains, vanish in an extraordinary manner; also, in a few hours, and at most in a few days, the worst cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Deafness, Indigestion, Liver, Biliary, and Female Complaints, Constipation, Spasms, Epilepsy, Paralysis, and many other Chronic Diseases, are totally eradicated. Thousands of Testimonials of Cures, both from Private Persons and Medical Practitioners, in every part of the world, confirm these facts. In the "Life" of that remarkable Divine, Dr. Kitto, it says,—"The instant I applied a small Pulvermacher's Chain I felt a pleasant electric current pass through my system, and immediately my pains left me." He was the greatest sufferer ever known, especially from Deafness, Paralysis, and Rheumatism. Adopted by the Academie de Medecine, Paris; and Rewarded at the Great Exhibition of 1855. Deemed worthy of high eulogium in the Works and Writings of those great Philosophers and eminent Physicians, Sir C. Locock, Bart., Physician to her Majesty; Golding Bird, Pereira, Lardner, Duchenne, Becquerel, Pouillet, Delarive, Oppolzer, and many others. These Chains, as the "Lancet" and other Medical Journals state, must at once convince every person of their extraordinary curative powers who will give them one moment's trial. Price 5s., 10s. 6d.,—the 15s., 18s., and 22s. most useful. J. L. PULVERMACHER and Co., 73, Oxford-street, adjoining the Princess's Theatre, London.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.

Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

This excellent Family Pill is a medicine of long-tried efficacy for purifying the blood, so very essential for the foundation of good health, and correcting all disorders of the stomach and bowels. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength, a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly take place, and renewed health will be the quick result of taking this medicine, according to the directions accompanying each box.

PERSONS of a FULL HABIT, who are subject to headache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their timely use.

For FEMALES, these Pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.

To MOTHERS they are confidently recommended as the best Medicine that can be taken; and for Children of all ages they are unequalled.

These Pills unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect, and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted. In consequence of the great and increasing demand, the Proprietor has obtained permission from her Majesty's Commissioners to have the name and address of

"THOMAS PROUT, 220, STRAND, LONDON,"

impressed upon the Government Stamp, affixed to each box.—Sold by all vendors of medicine.

Nothing brings on Nervous Debility, Premature Old Age, and shortens Human Life, more than Diseases of the Chest.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCIPAL NOBILITY.

ROPER'S ROYAL BATH PLASTERS, for Coughs, Asthma, Hoarseness, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, Croup, Hooping Cough, Influenza, Chronic Strains, Bruises, Lumbago or Pains in the Back, Spinal and Rheumatic Affections, Diseases of the Chest, and Local Pains.

Pitchley Hall, near Marlboro', March 18, 1857.
Sirs,—It is with heartfelt gratitude that I write these few lines, in order that sufferers from complaints similar to that under which I have myself laboured since December, 1840, I have been afflicted at intervals with croup and spasms, and, although I have tried many remedies, they were all next to useless, until a short time ago, when a friend coming from Sheffield brought one of your Roper's Plasters; and since that time I have experienced no recurrence of the malady. You are at perfect liberty to make any use of this letter.

I remain, yours truly,

ROBERT POTTER.

Providence-row, Hull, Jan. 15, 1857.

Sir,—Having received remarkable benefit from Roper's Royal Bath Plaster, I wish to make my case known for the use of others. Some months ago I caught a severe cold, which brought on shaking fits. These settled in my chest. I became so ill that I required constant attendance. One of Roper's Plasters was applied, which produced relief at once, and now I am fast progressing to a recovery.—I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

MARTHA HANNAH ROBINSON.

Mrs. Granger, Whitlam, Essex, writes:—"I have received much benefit from the use of your Roper's Plasters, once for a sprain of the back, and at another time for pain in the side."

Dated Feb. 5, 1857.

PREPARED ONLY BY ROBERT ROPER AND SON, CHEMISTS, SHEFFIELD.

Full-size Plasters, 1s. 1d.; and for Children, 9d. each; or direct by post on receipt of 1s. 4d. or 1s. each in postage stamps. Sold by most Patent Medicine Vendors in the United Kingdom. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!—Be particular and ask for Roper's Plasters.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

The mischievous effects caused to the Lungs by every attack of Cough induces a tendency to Consumption, Bronchitis, and other dangerous disorders of the respiratory organs. A Doctor's bill may be saved by keeping ready for use a box of the above celebrated Lozenges.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, 1s. 1d., and Tins, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by Thomas Keating, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraved on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

KNOW THYSELF.—Marie Couppelle continues to give her useful and interesting delineations of character, from an examination of the handwriting, in a style peculiarly her own, and never before attempted in this country. All persons desirous of knowing themselves, or the true character of any friend in whom they may be interested, must send a specimen of their writing, stating the sex and age, and the fee of thirteen penny post stamps, to Miss Couppelle, 69, Castle-street, Oxford-street, London, and they will receive in a few days a full and minute detail of the talents, tastes, affections, virtues, failings, &c., of the writer, with many other things hitherto unsuspected. To prevent mistakes all applicants are requested to enclose an envelope directed to themselves. Miss Fletcher says, "You have described his character very accurately." I. Adams, Esq.: "Many thanks for your faithful portrait." W. Gibbs, Esq.: "My sister Fanny says it is quite correct." Miss Curtis: "I am most gratified with your faithful answers to my questions." All communications are confidential.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, SARSAPARILLA PILLS, and ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.

No sooner is the "Insensible Perspiration" checked than a host of evils begin to manifest themselves. A tightness is often felt in the Chest, Wheezing, difficulty of Breathing, Cold Feet, Heaviness in the Head, Swelling of the Joints, Cold Chills and Hot Flushes—producing a sad variety of Cutaneous or Skin Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Dulness of Hearing, Ague in the Face or Breast, Pains in the Back or Sides, Constipation, Palpitation of the Heart, or other symptoms, come rushing in to torment the sensitive frame. The surest and shortest method to remove all these ills is to restore what has been arrested, viz.:—the "Insensible Perspiration," by having recourse to OLD DR. TOWNSEND'S ORIGINAL AMERICAN SARSAPARILLA, the noblest preparation of this invaluable root ever discovered. It was introduced into England from America in 1851; and proved, by experience, to be the great purifier of the Blood, unparalleled in efficacy to restore and invigorate the constitution by eradicating all impurities from the system. It affords the greatest relief in all cases arising from irregular or obstructed perspiration, Colds, Coughs, &c., and all cutaneous disorders, giving a clear and healthy appearance to the skin. It is perfectly mild in operation, at the same time extraordinarily beneficial in effect—its peculiar composition and agreeable flavour render it a *ne plus ultra* in Medicine. Parents, who are reminded that Children are frequently much injured from the injudicious administration of Calomel, Scammony, and other strong purgatives, will find this celebrated Medicine obviate many infantile complaints; which, unrestrained, lay the foundation for a life of premature decay and suffering. The youth of both sexes, and especially the female—when opening into life, and the parent's advice and authority most unwisely too often set aside—would find the distress and irregularity of many incidental complaints peculiar to that era greatly ameliorated. The comforting properties of this restorative medicine to more matured life are well known to thousands who have greatly benefited by its use, and are ever ready to bear testimony of its powerful remedial aid; and to old age, when medicine generally appears losing its influence, and lassitude and languor, and weakness and decay are making sad inroads upon the once stalwart frame, no medicine ever previously discovered has been so great a blessing as this. Very many aged persons have enjoyed from its use a prolonged and pleasant existence, free from much of that weariness and pain arising from the vitiated and torpid circulation of the vital fluid. The more these original American medicines have become known, the more they are appreciated; and so extensively are these preparations used in the United States, as almost to supersede any others.

The public are seriously cautioned not to be deceived by any SPURIOUS IMITATION, however plausibly placed before them, but be careful to observe the signatures, in red.

Prices: Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s.; Small Quarts, 4s. 6d.; Quarts, 7s. 6d.; Mammoth, 11s.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS.

These Pills, composed entirely of American vegetable products, without the addition of any mineral or mercurial preparation whatever, exert a most salutary influence over the system, and are instrumental in relieving many neglected, obstinate, and long-standing complaints, arising from Constipation of the Bowels, Flatulency, Indigestion, inaction of the liver, consequent headache and nervous irritability, destructive of the energetic action both of body and mind. They are extremely gentle in their operation, and seldom produce griping or distress of the bowels. The superiority over other cathartic medicines will be immediately apparent, because they act through the entire intestinal canal with equal efficiency, removing all obstructions, humours, and irritating substances from the stomach downwards, whereas most other purgatives act only upon certain of the smaller or larger intestines, and consequently do little good, and sometimes great injury to the nervous system.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND in his researches among the vegetable productions of his native land, in the woods and prairies of America, was enabled by great diligence and long investigation to extract from them, in a concentrated form, all their medicinal virtues, which, by a happy combination, with a peculiar consolidated extract of Sarsaparilla, produced this extraordinary domestic medicine—mildly aperient—cleansing the blood—promoting appetite—restoring vigour to the system—free from anything of an injurious tendency, and greatly enhancing the pleasures of life.

The demand is daily increasing for these Pills, which are always useful in a family, and seldom leave when once introduced; and, in connexion with the Sarsaparilla, have wrought some of the most wonderful cures on record. 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. a box.

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This Ointment is unlike any other in existence, either in its action or its effects. It assists in promoting the "Insensible Perspiration," and relieves the cuticle when in a dry, parched, or feverish state, produced by cold or other causes. When applied to old sores, inflammations, swelling eruptions, or any disease of the flesh and bones, it causes the parts to discharge all their putrid, morbid substances, and then heals them. It never dries up a sore, or closes over any wound or break of the flesh, until it has drawn away all the irritating, poisonous matter, which it effectually does; after which the parts heal. There is no wound, or swelling, or chronic disease of the leg, Fever sores, Inflammation, Eruption of the Skin, Scrofulous development, and other like maladies of the flesh and blood, that this Ointment will not cure, provided the blood is purified also with Sarsaparilla. It is inestimable for Croup, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Scald Head, Asthma, Ague in the Face, Ear Ache, Head Ache, Swelled Glands, &c., &c. It is also a sovereign remedy for Burns, Scalds, or any abrasion of the flesh, produced by fire or other causes. Price 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box.

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GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.

The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, and HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS says, that although she has tried Wheat, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED. Wotherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

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CHARLES WATSON, M.D. (Fellow and Honorary Vice-President of the Imperial African Institute of France, Corres. Member of the Medical Societies of Rouen and Peru, and Resident Physician to the Bedford Dispensary), 27, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, London, continues to issue, on receipt of Six Stamps, "THE GUIDE to SELF-CURE."

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NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the

"NATURAL STRENGTHENER OF THE HUMAN STOMACH."

NORTON'S PILLS act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use.

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CAUTION!—Be sure to ask for "Norton's Pills," and do not be persuaded to purchase the various imitations.

BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.

Price 1s. 1d., and 2s. 6d. per box. This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for, during the first twenty years of the present century, to speak of a cure for the Gout, was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated, by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Sold by all medicine vendors. See the name of "THOMAS PROUT, 229, STRAND, LONDON," on the Government Stamp.

TEETH and GOLD STOPPING.—Decayed

Teeth completely restored to their original form and usefulness, totally preventing further decay. Fees, 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s. 6d. Fees for Artificial Teeth, Complete Set, Upper and Lower, 12s. 12s.; ditto in Platina, as durable as gold, 8s. 8s.; ditto in carved Ivory, 2s. Single Tooth, 4s., 5s., and in gold, 12s. to 15s.

Mr. BRADSHAW, Surgeon-Dentist, 2, Argyll-place, Regent-street. Ten till Four.

TEETH.—MR. HOWARD'S PATENT.

A new and invaluable invention connected with Dental Surgery has been introduced by Mr. HOWARD; it is the production of an entirely new description of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed by his PATENT SYSTEM of SELF-ADHESION, without springs, wires, or ligatures, by the application of a Chemically Prepared White and Gum-coloured soft and very flexible Material, which is so highly approved of in the construction of Artificial Teeth and Gums. They so perfectly resemble natural teeth, as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer. They will never change colour or decay, and will be found very superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of any teeth or roots, or any painful operation whatever, and from the softness and flexibility of the Material used the most perfect fit is obtained, to the exclusion of all atmospheric air, and the teeth kept perfectly firm in their places by Self-Adhesion, without springs or wires, and they will support and preserve the teeth that are loose, and are guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. The invention is of importance to many persons, and those who are interested in it should avail themselves of this most valuable discovery.

Mr. Howard, Surgeon-Dentist, 17, George-street, Hanover-square, London. At home from Eleven till Five.

TEETH!

No. 9, Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square.
(Removed from No. 61.)

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS

PATENT.—Newly-invented and Patented application of chemically-prepared White and Gum-coloured India-rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.

Mr. EPHRAIM MOSELY, Surgeon-Dentist, 9, Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, Sole Inventor and Patentee

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY-PREPARED WHITE and GUM-COLOURED INDIA-RUBBER, as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—

All sharp edges are avoided; no springs, wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable; and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, is secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.

The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may, with thorough comfort, be imbibed and retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

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BAILEY'S ELASTIC STOCKINGS and KNEE CAPS are the best that can be made; they give support, are durable, and may be washed. Prices from 7s. 6d. Trusses fitted from 10s. 6d., by W. H. Bailey, 418, Oxford-street. A female in attendance.

IN ANSWER to "WHY GIVE MORE?"

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GREY HAIR RESTORED to its ORIGINAL

COLOUR.—Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, and Rheumatism, cured by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC COMBS, HAIR and FLESH BRUSHES. They require no preparation, are always ready for use, and cannot get out of order. Brushes 10s. and 15s.; Combs from 2s. 6d. to 20s. GREY HAIR and BALDNESS PREVENTED by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT PREVENTIVE BRUSH, price 4s. and 5s.—Offices: 32, Basinghall-street, London, where may be had gratis, or post free for four stamps, the Illustrated Pamphlet, "Why Hair becomes Grey, and the Remedy." Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

THE HAIR.—The best means to adorn it is

to use Churcher's Toilet Cream, which imparts fragrance, softness, and beauty to it, and is most economical. Price 1s., 1s. 6d., and 6s. The best Hair Dye is Batchelor's Instantaneous Colombian, in the New York Original Packets: price 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s. Sold by Hair-dressers, and by R. Hovenden, Great Marlborough-street (three doors east of the Pantheon), W.; and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury-square, London, E.C.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT

HAIR, WHISKERS, &c.? If so, use Miss Coupelle's Crinutrial, which has for many years been noted all over the world for its almost miraculous properties, and is the only remedy for restoring the hair that can be fully depended upon. It is guaranteed to produce whiskers, moustachios, eyebrows, &c., in a few weeks, and will be found eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the hair; checking greyness in all its stages, strengthening weak hair, preventing its falling off, and restoring it in baldness, from whatever cause. Upwards of one hundred physicians recommend it in the nursery for producing a fine healthy head of hair, and averting baldness in after years.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers in the world. Price 2s., or will be sent post free on receipt of twenty-four penny stamps, by Miss Coupelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London. Family bottles, price 6s. each, containing the quantity of five small ones. At home daily, except Sundays, from Eleven till Five. "Five Minutes' Advice on the Hair," Whiskers, &c., with numerous testimonials, indisputable facts, which the sceptical are invited to read, and a list of hundreds of agents in England, Ireland, and Scotland, sent post free for two penny stamps.

HAIR DYE.—COUPELLE'S DYE is the only pure and efficient one extant; it changes the hair in three minutes to any required shade, from light auburn to a jet black, so beautifully natural as to defy detection, and will be found infinitely superior to the many disgraceful dyes now advertised, which smell horribly, stain the skin, burn the hair, and leave an unnatural tinge. Price 3s. 6d. of all chemists and perfumers, or sent free by post on receipt of fifty-two penny post stamps, by Miss Coupelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, London.

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TO THE RUINED IN HEALTH, FROM BILE, WIND, OR INDIGESTION.**DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE**

PILLS are the very best and safest remedy for the above complaints, also for Costiveness, Piles, and Kidney Complaints, Lumbago, Tic, and Nervousness, Heated Stomach, and Furred Tongue.

They are aperient and tonic, warranted on oath to contain no calomel or mercury, and can be used as a general household medicine for patients of all ages, beginning from 5 years. Persons can follow their business in wet or cold weather without fear.

None are genuine Dandelion and Quinine except the Stamp bears the name of John King.

Sold in boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., for Dr. King, at 10, Hungerford-street, Strand.

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THE GREAT LINCOLNSHIRE MEDICINE.**PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS.**

These Pills are the most effectual remedy for Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Spasms, Costiveness, Giddiness, and Sick Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Disturbed Sleep, Palpitation of the Heart, Colic, Jaundice, Gout, Dropsy, Asthma, Sore Throat, Ague, Biliousness, Erysipelas, Female Complaints, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Tic Douloureux, Scurvy, Eruptions of the Skin, &c.

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MEDICINE.

Read the following cases of sickness, dizziness, rheumatic pains, &c., all cured by PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS:—

Copy of a Letter from Mr. William Noble, Hannah-street, West Hartlepool, dated Sept. 9, 1858:—

"Honoured Sir,—I now write you a few lines of the case of Mary Harrison, of Greatham, in the county of Durham. Her complaint was violent sickness and dizziness in the head, which so affected her that she could scarce go about. She tried many things which were recommended to her, but all did her no good, until she saw one of your bills respecting the Wind Pills. She tried one box, and the benefit she received was so remarkable as to induce her to persevere in their use. Now she is quite well, and wishes her case may be published, that others may receive benefit from them.—I now come to my own case. I have been afflicted with a very severe rheumatic pain in my right shoulder and a violent pain over the small of my back for a great number of years; but now, thank God, by taking two or three small boxes of your Wind Pills, I am as free from pain as any man living. If you think this of any use, you may make what use of it you please.—Honoured Sir, I remain, your obedient humble servant."

To Mr. Woodcock.

These Pills can be procured of any respectable Medicine Vendor, in Boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each, or should any difficulty occur, enclose 14, 33, or 54 stamps (according to size), prepaid, to Page Woodcock, M.P.S., Lincoln, and they will be sent free to any part of the United Kingdom.

Persons residing in London can obtain the above Pills at Barclay's, 95, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., 10, Bow Churchyard; W. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; J. Sanger, 150, and Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheap-side; M. Doughty, 26, Blackfriars-road; Dr. Kernot, Crisp-street, Poplar; and all the principal Medicine Dealers in town. By Raimes and Co., Liverpool, and Leith-walk, Edinburgh; Bewlay and Evans, Dublin. They are also sold by all respectable Medicine Vendors throughout the Kingdom.

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FLOWERS is strongly recommended for Softening, Improving, Beautifying, and Preserving the Skin, and giving it a blooming and charming appearance. It will completely remove Tan, Sunburn, Redness, &c., and by its Balsamic and Healing qualities, render the skin soft, pliable, and free from dryness, &c., clear it from every humour, pimple, or eruption, and by continuing its use only a short time, the skin will become and continue soft and smooth, and the complexion perfectly clear and beautiful.

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credible authority, that Mr. JAMES RACKHAM, Operative Chemist, Norwich—the INVENTOR of the CELEBRATED LINT for the cure of Piles—has discovered an unfailing remedy for ALL CASES of DEAFNESS, except from actual malformation. This is truly a most important event. So confident is the Proprietor of its efficacy, that he guarantees to send fresh supplies, if required, free of postage or any other extra charge whatever. The price is 10s. 6d., and under such conditions we should not hesitate applying immediately to him."—Crisp's Monthly Magazine.

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GILLINGWATER'S HAIR DESTROYER, the most certain and elegant preparation for the removal of superfluous hair on the arms, neck, and face, so inimical to beauty. It is perfectly innocent, and is easy and pleasant in use. In boxes 3s. 6d. each.

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WEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—Church and State Gazette.

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A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

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The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 7s. 6d. to 16s. each. Postage 6d.

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TEETH.—A NEW DISCOVERY, whereby

ARTIFICIAL TEETH and GUMS are fitted with absolute perfection and success hitherto unattainable. No springs or wires, no extraction of roots, or any painful operation. This important invention perfects the beautiful art of the dentist; a closeness of fit and beauty of appearance being obtained equal to nature. All imitations should be carefully avoided, the genuine being only supplied by Messrs. GABRIEL, the old-established Dentists, from 3s. 6d. per Tooth—Sets 4s. 4s. Observe name and number particularly, 33, Ludgate-hill, London (five doors West of the Old Bailey); and 134, Duke-street, Liverpool. Established 1804.

Prepared White Gutta Percha Enamel, the best Stopping for Decayed Teeth, renders them sound and useful in mastication, no matter how far decayed, and effectually prevents Toothache.—In boxes, with directions, at 1s. 6d.; free by post, 20 stamps. Sold by most Chemists in Town and Country. Ask for Gabriel's Gutta Percha Enamel.—See opinions of the Press thereon.

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